



## Saturday Specials

OLIVES	
3 for 25c, plain	
2 for 25c, plain	
2 for 40c, plain	
Tomatoes, per can	20c
Yellow Peaches, can	15c
Tuna Fish 15c, 2 for	25c
Can corn	15c
Can peas	15c
Armour's Catsup 25c	20c
Salt mackerel 3 for	25c
Mustard 3 for	25c
Hog liver 10c, 3 for	25c
Rib Stew, 10 lbs.	\$1.40
Home-made lard	25c
Veal stew	16c
Eggs, dozen	36c
Dairy Butter	36c

No more parcels left without the cash  
instead of no more delivering

## CASH MARKET

F. H. MILKS Phone No. 2  
All goods must be paid for when delivered.

## PROCEEDINGS

### OF THE

### Board of Supervisors

### OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

At a special session of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Crawford, commenced and held at the Court house in the Village of Grayling, in the County aforesaid on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1917.

Roll called by the clerk.  
Present: Melvin A. Bates, Charles Craven, James F. Knibbs, Frank E. Love, James E. Kellogg, Oliver B. Scott.  
Absent: None.  
Meeting called to order by the chairman, Melvin A. Bates.  
Call read by the clerk, as follows: To the Supervisors of the County of Crawford:

In accordance to the written request of the required number of the members of the board of supervisors of Crawford county, you are hereby notified that, the board of supervisors of the County of Crawford will meet in special session at the Court house in the Village of Grayling in said county on Thursday the 28th day of June A. D. 1917, for the purpose of appointing the County road commissioners for said county and determining the amount of the bond by them to be given, and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting at this time.

Dated this 20th day of June A. D. 1917.  
Frank Sales, Clerk of Crawford County.  
Minutes of the previous meetings, read, corrected and approved.  
On direction of the chairman, the proceedings of the special election held June 4th 1917, for the purpose of taking the vote on the adoption of the County road system was referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges and the Prosecuting Attorney for verification.  
Moved by Craven and supported by Kellogg that the election of the County Road commissioners be made a special order of business for one o'clock to-morrow. Motion carried.

Moved by Craven and supported by Kellogg that the bills on file with the clerk be referred to the committee on claims and accounts and placed with them for preparation. Motion carried.

Moved by Love and supported by Scott that this board adjourn until eight o'clock to-morrow morning. Motion carried.

Frank Sales, Clerk.

MORNING SESSION.

June 29th, 1917.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called. All members present.

Supervisor Bates in the chair.

Moved by Craven and supported by Scott that a recess be taken to enable the committee on roads and bridges, to review the proceedings of the special election of June 4th, 1917 and report their findings as shown by the records of such election. Motion carried. Thereupon a recess was declared.

At 11:30 a. m. the committee on roads and bridges arose, and by their chairman announced as ready to report, whereupon the board was called to order by the chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. Chairman.

Your committee on roads and bridges to whom was referred the matter of the proceedings of the special election held June 4th, 1917, for the purpose of taking the vote on the adoption of the County Road system, do hereby verify the proceedings taken therein and respectfully report as follows:

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

To the electors of the County of Crawford—

Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said County, held on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1917, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

RESOLVED—That, the question of adopting the County Road System be submitted to a vote of the electors of the County of Crawford at a special election to be held on Monday, the fourth day of June, A. D. 1917, and a special election is hereby called to be

held in the several townships and wards of said County on the day last aforesaid, for the purpose of taking such vote.

Notice is further given that the question will be stated on the ballots to be used at said election, as follows: SHALL THE COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM BE ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD?

[YES]  
[NO]

Dated May 10th, 1917.

Frank Sales, Clerk of Crawford County.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

OF NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

ON THE ADOPTION OF THE

COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM: to wit,

State of Michigan } ss.  
County of Crawford }

I, O. P. Schumann of said county and state, being first duly sworn, depose and say, that he is the publisher of the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county of Crawford, and having a general circulation in said county and elsewhere; that the aforesaid notice was correctly published in the regular and entire issue of every number of said paper for three successive weeks, and that the first publication of said notice was made in said newspaper on the 17th day of May 1917, and the last publication of said notice was made on the 31st day of May 1917, without any intermissions or omissions, making in all three insertions of said notice, in said newspaper, and that during the publication of said newspaper, he was and now is the publisher of said newspaper, and has a personal knowledge of the facts herein set forth.

O. P. SCHUMANN.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1917.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 23rd day of June A. D. 1917.

OSCAR PALMER, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 12, 1919.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE

COUNTY OF CRAWFORD:

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said County, held on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1917, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

RESOLVED—

That, the question of adopting the County Road System be submitted to a vote of the electors of the County of Crawford at a special election to be held on Monday, the fourth day of June, A. D. 1917, and a special election is hereby called to be held in the several townships and wards of said County on the day last aforesaid, for the purpose of taking such vote.

NOTICE is further given that said question will be stated on the ballots to be used at said election, as follows: SHALL THE COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM BE ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD?

[YES]  
[NO]

Dated May 10th, A. D. 1917.

Frank Sales, Clerk of Crawford County.

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING NOTICE

OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

State of Michigan } ss.  
County of Crawford }

I, John A. Love of the township of Beaver Creek, in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, being duly sworn, depose and say that he is the clerk of the township of Beaver Creek, County of Crawford, State of Michigan, and that on the 10th day of May, 1917 he posted up true copies of the notice hereto annexed, in three or more of the most public places of the township of Beaver Creek, Crawford County, to be affected thereby, to wit:

1. One at the townhall on door—Sec. 13 T 25 4W.

2. One at quarter post on section line between Sec. 2 and Sec. 3 T 25 4W.

3. One at Section corner of Sec. 20 and 19 and 18 and 17 T 25 3W.

4. One at Section corner of Sec. 1 and 2 and 11 and 12.

5. One at Section corner of 28-29-20-21 T 25 3W and further this deponent says not.

JOHN A. LOVE,

Clerk of the Township of Beaver Creek, Crawford County, Michigan.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May A. D. 1917.

FRANK SALES, Notary Public.

Crawford County, State of Michigan.

My commission expires Dec. 28, 1920.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE

COUNTY OF CRAWFORD:

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said County, held on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1917, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

RESOLVED—

That, the question of adopting the County Road System be submitted to a vote of the electors of the County of Crawford at a special election to be held on Monday, the fourth day of June, A. D. 1917, and a special election is hereby called to be

held in the several townships and wards of said County on the day last aforesaid, for the purpose of taking such vote.

NOTICE is further given that said question will be stated on the ballots to be used at said election, as follows: SHALL THE COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM BE ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD?

[YES]  
[NO]

Dated May 10th, A. D. 1917.

FRANK SALES, Clerk of Crawford County.

## CHAUTAUQUA AUG. 8 TO 12

State of Michigan } ss.  
County of Crawford }

Joseph J. Kennedy of the township of Lovells in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the clerk of the township of Lovells, County of Crawford, State of Michigan, and that on the 10th day of May 1917, he posted up true copies of the notice hereto annexed, in three or more of the most public places of the township of Lovells, Crawford County, to be affected thereby to wit, as follows:

One at Lovells Postoffice, Sec. 19 T 28 N 21 W.

2. One at Bloddy Dam road, T 27 N R 1 W section unknown.

3. One at Grayling road T 28 N R 2 W section unknown, and further this deponent says not.

JOSEPH J. KENNEDY,

Clerk of the Township of Lovells, Crawford County, State of Michigan.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, A. D. 1917.

ROBERT PARENEUS, Justice of the Peace.

Crawford County, State of Michigan.

My commission expires July 4, 1920.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE

COUNTY OF CRAWFORD:

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said County, held on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1917, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

RESOLVED—

That, the question of adopting the County Road System be submitted to a vote of the electors of the County of Crawford at a special election to be held on Monday, the fourth day of June, A. D. 1917, and a special election is hereby called to be held in the several townships and wards of said County on the day last aforesaid, for the purpose of taking such vote.

NOTICE is further given that said question will be stated on the ballots to be used at said election, as follows: SHALL THE COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM BE ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD?

[YES]  
[NO]

Dated May 10th, A. D. 1917.

FRANK SALES, Clerk of Crawford County.

State of Michigan } ss.  
County of Crawford }

Rufus Edmunds of the township of Maple Forest, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the clerk of the township of Maple Forest, County of Crawford, State of Michigan, and that on the 10th day of May A. D. 1917, he posted up true copies of the notice hereto annexed, in three or more of the most public places of the township of Maple Forest, Crawford County to be affected thereby, to wit:

1. On corner of sections 26-27 and 24-35, known as Valhalla corners.

2. On corner of section 29-30 and 32-31, known as Forbush corners.

3. On Township hall, corner of sections 15-16 and 21-22, known as Gilberts' corners, and further this deponent says not.

RUFUS EDMUNDS,

Clerk of Maple Forest Township, Crawford County, Michigan.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May A. D. 1917.

JAS. A. KALAHAR, Notary Public.

Crawford County, State of Michigan.

My commission expires July 2, 1918.

(Continued on fourth page.)

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Now is the time to buy a bottle of this remedy so as to be prepared in case that any one of your family should have an attack of colic or diarrhea during the summer months. It is worth a hundred times its cost when needed.

WARNING

The following information came to the Atlas Wednesday, over long distance telephone from Lansing, Mich.:

WARNING

"Peddlers or agents or canvassers have been selling packages of court plaster in that community, which upon examination proves to carry with it germs of that dreaded disease: LEPROSY, and it is supposed to be the work of the German government, attempting to spread the disease in the United States. Caution your people."

The above warning was sent out by Lansing medical authorities. If so, and we are not questioning the statement, it shows that the Kaiser is proceeding to indulge in all the hellish atrocities and crimes as pursued in their fiendish work in Europe.

DO NOT!

Our people should not buy anything of traveling agents, and especially medicines or anything that comes in contact with the body internally or externally. If you are offered anything of this kind by strangers refuse to buy, warn your neighbors at once and notify your nearest officers.—Delta (Ohio) Atlas.

Chautauqua Has High Class Lectures.

With so many of the staples of life increasing in price, it is a relief to find one important item being furnished at the same old price. The season tickets for the Community Chautauqua which will appear here for the five days August 8 to August 12 inclusive, are not higher than they have been heretofore, although the quality of service and program have been very much improved. There will be plenty of splendid entertainment, inspiring music and a variety of unique features. One particularly strong part of the program will be the lectures which have been designated the backbone of the Chautauqua.

On the first day, comes Robert Parker Miles, a short, stocky Welshman, with a big girth and a big smile. As a writer for a great chain of newspapers, he made two tours of the world, supped tea with Gladstone and spent a half-hour with Bismarck in his private gardens. He had an audience with Pope Leo the XIII and talked with the King of England and the Emperor of Germany. He makes Kings, statesmen, emperors and geniuses stand before you as he gives his lecture, "Tallow Dips."

On the second day appears Andre Tridon, graduate of Paris, Clermont, Heidelberg and New York Universities—a prominent contributor to leading magazines and a notable platform lecturer. Tridon has thoroughly investigated conditions in Mexico where he has lived and studied, where he has delved deep down to solid facts, and his "Inside View of Mexico" is absolutely authentic. Tridon has a mixture of Spanish and French blood in his veins and says very frankly, "I have some of the blood of the Mexican greaser in me and a genuine heartfelt interest in his cause. I know his language, his customs, his intimate life and I have gotten real information about Mexico from him as well as from the official class."

On the third afternoon, J. Franklin Caveny will give a crayon lecture and an exhibition of clay modeling. He is not exactly a lecturer, nor is he entirely an entertainer, but as he draws his wonderful pictures and produces his beautiful artistic effects, he at the same time preaches a philosophy of life that is full of kindness and sympathy and good cheer.

Albert Edward Wiggam, "Apostle of Efficiency," will lecture on the third night. Mr. Wiggam is recognized as one of the leading authorities on heredity on the American platform and this subject has a very close relation to efficiency. Books of heredity are written for the man of science. Wiggam has delved into these books, mastered their contents, piled on top of conclusions other men of note have made, some of his own and—here's where he worked a miracle—translated these great fundamental truths into simple, understandable language so that your average man can have a peep at some big facts that will add much to his storehouse of useful and highly important knowledge.

On the fifth afternoon, Wallace Bruce Amabary, most charming of literary raconteurs, will give his lecture on the "Poet Seer of Lockerbie Street," which deals with the life and work of Indiana's most honored poet, American childhood's most loved patron, James Whitcomb Riley. You may think you don't like lectures, especially literary lectures, but Amabary's Riley appeals to all and you'll regret it if you don't hear him.

## THE NEW "PATRIOT" MILITARY MIDDIES

Summer's Craze Smart and Sensible  
Military Styles

Made of Lonsdale Drill, collars and cuffs trimmed with fast color Galatea in blue, Copenhagen, red and all white. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50 each, in all sizes.

### Middies of the Minute

"Patriot" in Name

Military in Style

Loyal in Service

Comfortable in Action

Victorious over all others

### Ladies' White Sport Skirts

New styles, large pockets, fancy belts, all sizes. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50 each.

## EMIL KRAUS

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store

## MODEL BREAD

Delicious  
Satisfying  
Wholesome

The best that high quality materials and skill can produce in a modern-equipped bakery.

At the high price and scarcity of fuel you cannot afford to do your own baking; besides the hot kitchen is not conducive to good health and sweet temper.

## Model Bakery and Grocery

THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

## For Oil or Gasoline Stoves

see us. We carry a complete line of them in stock all the time. Also Garden Tools of every description at the right prices.

For Lawn Hose we have it in any length you want from one foot to 500 feet long.  
Lawn Mowers the ball bearing kind, easy cutting and light running.  
Potato and Corn Planters and Hand Cultivators.  
Carpenter Tools and Ladders in all lengths.  
Aluminum Cooking Utensils of all kinds.  
We carry Sewing Machine Needles for every make of machine.  
Highest grade of Automobile Oils carried in stock.

## A. KRAUS ESTATE

Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Builders' Supplies, Paints, Oils and Spouting Goods, Plumbing and Heating. Phone 1222. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## Cherries and Currants

These fruits are now on the market and this is the time for canning. These are all Michigan fruits and of the highest flavor and quality. Place your orders at once for prompt delivery or later.

Plenty of Green Vegetables  
The best Michigan products

All Kinds of Spices for Preserving and Pickling

H. Petersen, GROCER  
Phone No. 25

Advertising Space in this  
Paper is a Good  
Buy for any Business Man





1—Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who, as Imperial chancellor, has been the center of a storm of disension in Germany. 2—Practice bayonet charge over a fence in one of the training camps of the Officers' Reserve corps. 3—French ladies of May driven to field work by the Germans who occupied the town; the photograph was found on a captured German officer. 4—Lieut. Gen. L. G. Korniloff, commander of the Russian army in Galicia and captor of Halicz.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

### President's Embargo on Foods and Other Supplies, Hard Blow at Enemy.

### AMERICAN CROPS TO BE BIG

Russians, in Tremendous Drive on Lemberg, Break Through Trench Line—Governmental Crisis in Germany May Result in Internal Reforms.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The matter of food, its production and control, is becoming more important daily as a factor in ending the war. The international aspect was brought sharply to the front last week when President Wilson proclaimed an embargo on shipments of food and certain other articles. No one has been blind to the fact that Holland and the Scandinavian countries have been shipping great quantities of foodstuffs into Germany ever since the war began. This was well in their rights, but to do it and still feed their own populations, they have been importing very heavily from America. Therefore it is equally within the rights of America, certainly the part of wisdom, to shut off the exportation to neutrals of all foodstuffs beyond what they need for their own sustenance and what we and our allies can spare. It would be stupid to continue to supply food, even indirectly, to our enemy, and the United States, though slow to act, is now acting firmly. The neutral nations of course are wailing, but if they are not for us they are in a degree against us and must stand the consequences.

President Wilson, being a humanitarian, insists that the neutrals must be permitted to ship into Germany dairy products provided that they can give guarantees that such products will be consumed only by women and children and other non-combatants. This is kindly, but ignores the fact that the German women are doing most of the work in the camps, rendering aid to the front fighting.

### Great Crops in America.

The success of the American campaign for the increase of production is demonstrated by the highly encouraging government forecast of crops. The acreage sown was immense and the general outlook is for correspondingly immense yields of all grains except wheat, and even in wheat there will be a fair average crop. The yield of corn will be tremendous, and in a word, the United States will have not only an abundance of food grains for itself, but also great surplus stocks for its allies. The crop of potatoes will be the biggest on record, and the hay crop, also of prime importance, will be heavy.

On the other hand, Food Controller Batcock, says Germany's fruit and vegetable harvest is far below the average and that the yield of grain will be "as good as in 1915," which was a year of drought and miserable crops in the empire.

The senate is still trying to formulate a law to regulate the distribution and use of the country's food and probably other supplies of vital importance, and has agreed to vote on the bill on July 21. The long and patience-exhausting wrangle over this measure has been caused largely by the determination of the "drys" to take advantage of the circumstances and make it a prohibition law. Whether the distillation of which shall be prohibited, whether the stocks in bond shall be commensured and used for munitions, whether beer and wine shall survive or perish, and a dozen other like questions have been the subjects of argument and dispute. The inclusion or exclusion of fuel, steel and other products also has been debated at length. Meanwhile President Wilson and Mr. Hoover have dogged and fumed and urged in vain, the food speculators have been making immense unearned

### JOIN MOVE TO SAVE FOOD

Hotel and Restaurant Men in Agreement on Necessity of Revising Their Menus.

Washington.—Hotel and restaurant men of the country are now being urged in the food conservation army by Herbert Hoover, commanding general, to conserve food by cutting down on the luxuries of their menus. A preliminary conference with

profits, and the people marvel at the stupidity of senators who are unable to comprehend the necessity for speedy action.

### President Appeals to Business.

President Wilson on Wednesday issued an appeal to the business interests of the country to display true loyalty by foregoing unusual profits in selling their goods to both the government and the public. He warned them that extortion would not be tolerated, and condemned especially the ship owners who have maintained an unfairly high schedule of ocean freight rates. At the same time members of the Council of National Defense were holding important conferences with the heads of the great steel concerns to arrange for a sufficient supply of steel for war purposes.

The immediate result of this conference was the assurance of the steel producers that they would supply all the steel needed by the government at a price to be fixed after the conclusion of the trade commission's cost inquiry. Thereupon the president authorized Chairman Dorman of the shipping board to commandeer ships on the stocks, shipyards and raw materials if necessary and to begin expenditure of the \$750,000,000 fund for the construction of a merchant marine. The board has adopted the policy of building as many steel ships as possible and making up the deficiency with wooden vessels.

Delay in sending in registration lists caused a postponement of the great day for which the registrants in the national army have waited. The day of the draft, the lottery of fate in which the prizes are to be honorable service for all selected and death and wounds for many. During the week the war department issued complete instructions for the work of the exemption boards so that it might be carried out with expedition and with reasonable assurance of fair and just treatment for all selected with death and wounds the training of the selected soldiers are being rapidly constructed and all other arrangements carried to completion.

It was made known in Washington that every man of the 10,000,000 registered will be drawn and that enough of the first names as they come out of the box will be used to fill the first army. The rest will be on reserve and will be called out in their order as long as more are needed.

Yet another step in the making of the great national army was taken last week when President Wilson called in to the federal service the entire National Guard and National Guard reserve, the transfer to be completed by August 5. This legalizes the sending of the Guard outside the boundaries of the nation.

### Getting After the I. W. W.

The Industrial Workers of the World, a generally disreputable organization that is openly opposed to the war, is making all the trouble for the country that it can by fomenting strikes and riots in those parts of the West where it is strong. It is accused of being wholly pro-German and its doings are certainly treacherous and rebellious. The war department has announced that it is ready to do its part in suppressing these disorders, and various Western communities are taking steps to rid themselves of the men who stir them up. Bisbee, Ariz., was the first town to act. The decent citizens of that mining center rounded up 1,197 I. W. W. members and sympathizers, loaded them on a cattle train and deported them. Such mild treatment helps the town that applies it, but the

eastern hotel men reports were submitted recommending first that the hotel men of the country print on all their menu cards the following: "Mr. Hoover urges the use of less wheat, pork products, butter and fat, also beef, and to substitute as much as possible of fresh vegetables and fruit. Economy in the restricted food is not necessary or desirable at the present time." A general economy program was submitted as follows: One wheatless day each week or one

trouble makers only go on to other localities and continue their nefarious propaganda. Work is at a standstill in many of the biggest mining and lumber camps of the country.

The department of labor last week created the United States public service reserve, for the mobilization of adult male volunteers for service in employment of every kind, public and private, which are necessary to effective conduct of the war.

### Russia's Drive on Lemberg.

Russia's re-awakened troops, directed by General Brusiloff and commanded by General Korniloff, continued their great drive in Galicia last week and inflicted a tremendous blow on the Austro-German forces by breaking through their lines and capturing Halicz. This city is regarded as the key to Lemberg, the immediate objective of the Russian offensive, and last week was unsuccessfully attacked by Brusiloff from the north. This time he moved on from the south and took it with comparative ease, together with a great number of prisoners. The German and Austrian armies were separated and their morale so broken that Korniloff was enabled to use his Cossack cavalry in the pursuit with telling effect.

Some distance to the north the Russians fiercely attacked in the Pinsk sector, gaining considerable ground, and the activity of their artillery in the Hlitz region managed an attempt to break that, the strongest part of the Teuton line in the east.

On the west front the Germans staged a successful drive against the British close to the Flemish coast, forcing them back across the Yser river in the dunes. British trenches were captured to a depth of 800 yards on the front and 1,400 yards. This German attack may be part of an attempt to reach Dunkirk, or it may have been made to forestall a British drive along the coast that would threaten the German submarine bases.

There was tremendous fighting in France, the Germans making desperate attacks especially along the Chemin des Dames. But the French withstood the assaults stoutly and when they were driven back anywhere, invariably recaptured the lost ground.

### Germany's Internal Troubles.

Germany's internal ferment is increasing, the opponents of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg are growing in numbers and boldness, and the cabinet seems to be breaking up. But all this can have no immediate effect on the prosecution of the war, for it is internal and the general staff, headed by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, dominates the entire imperial government. Changes in the ministry mean little more than the substitution of one set of puppets for another, and even the fall of the chancellor will be of only academic interest to the outside world. It would appear that the war must go on until the Kaiser, the crown prince and the Prussian military chiefs are eliminated, or until the German armies meet such crushing defeats that the people take matters into their own hands—which means the same thing.

The main committee of the religious refused to vote a war credit unless the government declared its policy regarding peace and reform, and this the government refused to do. Since the demand of the committee is supported by a majority in the Reichstag, a ministerial crisis was inevitable. The emperor himself went so far as to issue a manifesto declaring for equal franchise in Prussia. This, if granted, will decidedly weaken the dominance of the Junkers in the Prussian government.

The attempt to restore the Manchurian empire in China met with dismal failure, and now turns out to have been financed by Germany. Another brilliant stroke of foreign policy by Zimmerman. The young emperor again abdicated and General Chang Hsueh, his sponsor and the Kaiser's agent, refused to the imperial city section of Peking, where he and his fast-dwelling army were hemmed in by the republican forces.

The weekly report of the British admiralty on submarine activities was very gratifying, showing only 17 merchantmen were sunk, while 17 others that were attacked, escaped. During the same period arrivals in British ports were 2,838, and sailings 2,736. The American steamer Kansas was destroyed by a German U-boat.

wheatless meal each day is recommended, with adequate substitutes. Baby lamb and sucking pig to be taken off the menu entirely; veal, lamb, sweetbreads, and calves' liver eliminated three days each week. Serve butter only when ordered, one piece to an individual and no more unless ordered. Cut out bacon as a garnish and reduce the number of fried dishes, including fried potatoes. Eliminate cheese one day each week. Reduce so far as possible the use of

## GREECE JOINS ENTENTE ALLIES

FORMAL DECLARATION WAS MADE IN PARIS BY GREEK MINISTER.

### WILL MOBILIZE ARMY AT ONCE

If Munitions Are Provided for Will Put 300,000 Men in Field.

Washington.—Uncertainty as to Greece's status in the world war was cleared away upon the receipt of official information that the Greek government not only has severed relations with all four of the Central powers, but is actually in a state of war with them.

Information has reached the state department that the Greek minister in Paris has notified the French government Greece considers herself a full belligerent, and will act accordingly. He said it was not necessary to issue a formal declaration of war, as the government feels it is bound by the declarations previously issued at Saloniki by Premier Venizelos, who took with him to Athens all the responsibilities and commitments of the temporary Saloniki government.

As a belligerent Greece is expected to lose no time in mobilizing her war resources and joining effectively in the common-allied operations in the Balkans. The strength of the Venizelos army is placed at about 60,000 men, and the remnants of the former regular army, while not over 30,000 now, has at times been mobilized to a total of 200,000 men and is capable of reaching 300,000 if munitions are provided.

The regulars practically were demobilized by the Allies when former King Constantine held the organization as a threat to the Allies' rear, but can quickly be called to the colors again.

### WRANGLE OVER FOOD BILL

Considerable Progress Was Made On Compromise Amendments.

Washington.—A wrangle over President Wilson's appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator took up considerable time in debates in the senate on the food control bill, but meantime considerable progress on compromise amendments was made by the leaders in bi-partisan conferences.

Among the agreements made at the bi-partisan conference were these: Elimination of cotton, steel, wool, lumber, copper, farming implements, fertilizer, hemp, jute, sisal and various other commodities from the controlled list, leaving only food and fuel.

Retention, with some modifications, of the committee amendment, forbidding members of the national council of defense and advisory committees from buying for the government from concerns in which they are financially interested.

Provision of a food board of three instead of a sole food "dictator." Modification of the licensing section, somewhat limiting the powers of the administration as originally proposed.

The liquor question, having been disposed through the elimination of beer and light wines, was left undisturbed by the compromise.

### 640 MILLION PLANE BILL PASSED

House Also Passes Bill to Take Over North Island for Aviation Purposes.

Washington.—The war department bill appropriating \$640,000,000 for construction of 22,000 airplanes was passed by the house without a roll call and without a dissenting vote. It was amended only in minor details. At the same time, the senate passed the house bill permitting the government to take over the whole of North Island, in the harbor of San Diego, Cal., for aviation purposes. An appropriation has been made of \$500,000, with which to reimburse property owners.

Amendments to the aviation bill adopted by the house included one by Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, limiting the broad authorities granted the executive for the present war emergency, and one by Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, providing that enlisted men drafted for the aviation corps shall be within the ages of 21 to 30 inclusive.

Flint.—Mrs. Fred Shannagan, 35 years old, shot and killed her husband, 38 years old, and then killed herself because he "wouldn't mend his ways." Shannagan was manager of a local cigar store for several years.

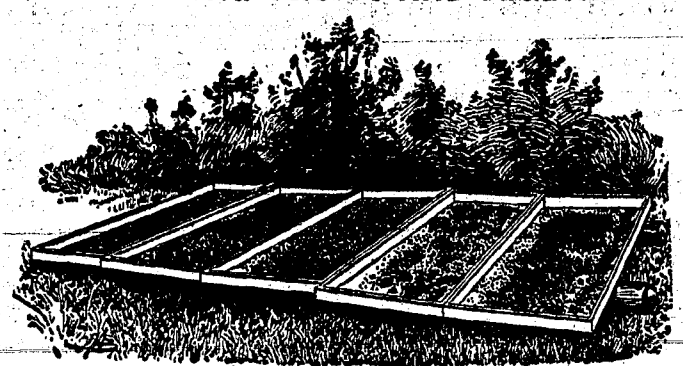
China.—Rains have destroyed crops here. Many farmers were compelled to replant and in some places the seed and crops are covered with water.

Detroit.—Two deserters from the Thirty-third Michigan infantry regiment have been imprisoned. Fred La Quea, Co. K, an Indian cook, who deserted at Grayling, Sept. 13, 1916, has been sentenced to serve 18 months at hard labor in Fort Leavenworth, Mo. Private Joseph Leppack, of Co. B, who left for 2 days without leave of absence, was sentenced to serve six months.

Flint.—Five thousand were here for the annual celebration of the battle of the Boys by the Orangemen. Three thousand men and women were in line for the "Orange walk."

Monroe.—Lewis Grant, 71 years old, died at his home after an illness of several months of paralysis. About 13 years ago he was appointed to a consular agency of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad in New York and Pennsylvania territory, with headquarters at Buffalo, which position he continued to fill until his final illness more than a year ago.

## HOME DRYING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES



TRAYS FOR DRYING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

(From FARMER'S BULLETIN 91, United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the most prominent features of the food conservation program of European countries has been the universal drying of fruits and vegetables. The surplus vegetables in the city markets were forced by the governments into large municipal drying plants. Community dryers were established in the trucking regions and even itinerant drying machines were sent from farm to farm drying the vegetables which otherwise would have gone to waste. In addition, large quantities of dried vegetables from Canada and this country were shipped to France during the last two years, and there is a possibility that dried fruits and vegetables may continue to be shipped abroad in considerable quantities to supplement the concentrated food diet of the men in the trenches.

The drying of vegetables may seem strange to the present generation, but to our grandmothers it was no novelty. Many housewives even today prefer dried sweet corn to the product canned by the old method, and say that dried pumpkin and squash are excellent for pie making. Snap beans often are strung on threads and dried above the stove. Cherries and raspberries still are dried on bits of bark for use instead of raisins. In fact, many of the everyday foodstuffs already are dried at some stage of their preparation for market. The common dried fruits, such as prunes, raisins, figs, dates and apples, are staples in the world's markets. Whole beans and other legumes, tea, coffee, cocoa, and various manufactured foods, like starch, tapioca, macaroni, etc., are dried either in the sun and wind or in specially constructed dryers.

Even though the drying of fruits and vegetables as practiced a few decades ago on many farms has become practically a "lost art," the present food situation doubtless will cause a marked stimulation of drying as a means of conserving the food supply. This country is producing large quantities of perishable foods this year, which should be saved for storage, canned, or properly dried. Drying is not a panacea for the entire waste evil, nor should it take the place of storing or canning to any considerable extent, where proper storage facilities are available or tin cans or glass jars can be obtained readily and at a low cost.

### Advantages of Drying.

The advantages of drying vegetables are not so apparent for the farm home as they are for the town or city householder, which has no root cellar or other place in which to store fresh vegetables. For the farmer's wife the new methods of canning probably will be better than sun drying, which require a somewhat longer time. But shorter methods of drying are available, and the dried product holds an advantage in that usually it requires fewer jars, cans, or other containers than do canned fruits or vegetables; also dried material can be stored in receptacles which cannot be used for canning. Then, too, canned fruit and vegetables freeze and cannot be shipped as conveniently in winter. Dried vegetables can be compacted and shipped with a minimum risk.

### Special Advantages.

To the housewife in the town the drying of vegetables and fruits presents special advantages. During the season when the market is oversupplied locally and prices are low she can lay in a stock, dry it, and put it away for a winter's emergency without its taking up much of the needed small storage space in her home. If she is accustomed to canning her fruit and vegetables and finds she cannot secure jars or tin cans, she can easily resort to drying.

With simple and inexpensive facilities, all housewives can save quantities of food which are too small conveniently to can. A few sweet potatoes or apples or peas or even a single turnip can be dried and saved. Even when very small quantities are dried at a time, a quantity sufficient for a meal will soon be secured. Small lots of several dried vegetables, such as cabbage, carrots, turnips, potatoes, and onions, can be combined to advantage for soups and stews.

### Cleanliness Is Big Factor.

Cleanliness is as necessary in the preparation of vegetables and fruits for drying as in their preparation for canning, perhaps even more so. To secure a high quality of dried products much depends upon having the vegetables absolutely fresh, young, tender, and perfectly clean. If steel knives are used in paring and cutting have them clean and bright so as not to discolor the vegetable. The earthy smell and flavor will cling to root crops if they are not washed thoroughly before slicing, and one decayed root may flavor several ketles of soup if the slices from it are scattered through a whole batch of dried material. High-grade dried "root" vegetables can only be made from peeled roots.

### To Dry Irish Potatoes.

Select good, sound, well-matured potatoes. (a) Wash and boil or steam until nearly done. Peel and pass through a meat grinder or a potato ricer. Collect the shreds in layers on a tray and dry until brittle. If toasted slightly in an oven when dry the flavor is improved somewhat. (b) Boil or steam until nearly done. Peel as above, cut into quarter-inch slices, spread on trays, and dry until brittle.

Peeling may be omitted, but the product will be very much inferior in flavor.

Soup Mixtures. Each vegetable used in the soup mixture is prepared and dried separately. They are put together in proportions desired, the preferred flavoring vegetables predominating. A combination of several vegetables makes the most desirable soup mixture. Those most often used are carrots, cabbage, onions, celery, potatoes, and chris.

In the preparation of large quantities of potatoes a peeler may be utilized. The potatoes are thrown by centrifugal force against a rough surface which, under streams of water provided by the perforated tin container above, slides off the outer skin and leaves only the eyes to be dug out.

Blanching of vegetables is considered desirable by some housekeepers, although it is not strictly essential to successful drying. It is claimed that the blanch gives a more thorough cleaning, removes the strong odor and flavor from certain kinds of vegetables, and softens and loosens the fiber. This allows the moisture in the vegetable to evaporate more quickly and uniformly. It also quickly coagulates the albuminous matter in the vegetables, which helps to hold in the natural flavors. Blanching consists of plunging the vegetable into boiling water for a short time. Use a wire basket or cheesecloth bag for this. After blanching the required number of minutes, drain well and remove surface moisture from vegetables by placing between two towels or by exposing to the sun and air for a short time.

### Preparing Food for Drier.

In large factories the vegetables are put through special shredders and slicers not adapted for home use, but convenient and inexpensive machines which can be used to great advantage are on the market. The meat grinder with its special disks can be used in certain cases; the common kraut slicer will cut large vegetables into thin slices, such as potatoes and cabbage; and the rotary hand slicer is adapted for use on a very wide range of material. A large sharp kitchen knife may be used when a hander cutting device is not available. Care should be taken that the material is sliced thin enough but not too thin. From an eighth to a quarter of an inch is a fair thickness for most of the common vegetables to be sliced and dried. Very small slices or shreds dry more quickly because they expose a greater surface to the air than do larger cut pieces. But if cut too fine they are more difficult to handle in drying, appear to lose somewhat in flavor, and cannot be used so advantageously to make dishes like those prepared from the fresh foods.

The slicing machines are not suitable for children's use, for they will cut fingers as mercilessly as they do vegetables and fruits, and even adults should exercise great caution in their use in the home.

### Good Packing and Storing.

Although not necessary, tin cans or glass jars make good receptacles for storage of dried fruits or vegetables. Fastboard boxes with tight corners, stout paper bags and patented paraffin paper cartons also afford ample protection for dried products when protected from insects and rodents. The dried fruit or vegetables must be protected from the outside moisture and will keep best in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. These conditions, however, are difficult to obtain in the more humid regions, and there moisture-proof containers should be used.

If a small amount of dried product is put in each receptacle, just enough for one or two meals, it will not be necessary to open a container the contents of which cannot be consumed in a short time. The use of the small container also makes it more difficult for insects to spoil large quantities of dried fruits or vegetables. If a paper bag is used, the upper part should be twisted into a neck, bent over, and tied tightly with a string. If a further precaution against spoilage is necessary by painting it with a brush which has been dipped into melted paraffin. Another precaution may be taken by placing the small bags in a tin container with a tightly fitting cover, such as an ordinary tin can or oil can. All bags should bear a label indicating what they contain.

If fruits or vegetables are packed in tight containers immediately upon being dried thoroughly, they will remain just as brittle as they were when taken from the drier. If, however, they are not dried thoroughly, they will "sweat" and soon mold. To prevent this the material should be examined within 24 hours after packing, and if it appears moist it must be dried further.

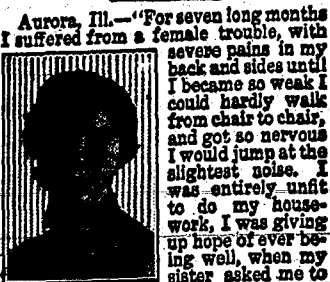
### To Dry Cauliflower.

Clean, divide in small bunches, blanch six minutes, and dry two to three hours at 110 degrees to 145 degrees Fahrenheit. Cauliflower will turn very dark when drying, but will regain part of the color in soaking and cooking. Dried cauliflower is especially good in soups and omelets.

Brussels sprouts may be handled in a similar way, but add a pinch of soda to the blanching water.

## MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my housework. I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. C. A. Kieso, 536 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

### DEVELOPING ANY ROLL 10¢ BLACKS

Developing any roll 10¢ BLACKS

Returning home one afternoon, little Richard's mother found him apparently in great pain. Careful questioning failed to disclose the cause of the child's suffering. Previous experiences told the mother that Richard probably was in need of that oil so unpopular with children, and she proceeded to administer a generous portion despite the crying resistance of Richard. A few minutes later the boy appeared, apparently in great grief.

"I've got a joke on mother—I've got a joke on mother," he cried.

Members of the family were curious, of course.

"Mother thought I was sick and gave me oil, but I got the toothache," he exclaimed between laughs.

Richard's earlier reticence was due to dread of the dentist's chair.—Indianapolis News.

The organizers of The Capital Petroleum Company have now completed the drilling of the first well on their 50-acre oil tract in Kansas. Stock now only 2 cents a share while it lasts, one-fifth cash, balance four monthly payments, or 2% discount for all cash. Make all remittances to The Securities Finance & Investment Co., Fiscal Agents, 329 Foster Bldg., Denver, Colo. Adv.

### The Hearing.

By far the biggest part of the hearing we do is done with our ears. We hear at eve-the thrush with our ears and the milkman in the morning. Then there is the other sort of hearing that we do quite a bit, and could do just as well without ears.

"I hear the Joneses haven't spoken to each other for a week." Lots of hearing of this sort is done. The way people like to hear! We hear this and we hear that. The amount of real hearing that was done in the first place would have left the Joneses' reputation in fairly good order.

An enterprising real estate dealer, in addition to the view or the healthfulness of a community, might advertise the hearing. Next to being heard people like to hear.—Exchange.

### Assuming a Virtue.

"Everybody is economizing now," said Menander Mike.

"Yep," replied Plodding Pat. "And I'm economizing, too. I don't want to hear no more sarcasms about my not using 'up soap'."

### Two Spendthrifts.

Mrs. I spend as much as you do. Alice—Perhaps, but I have less to show for the money.—Life.

Before marriage a man's display of affection is apt to be overdone; after marriage it is more likely to be rare.

## Instant Postum

A table drink that has taken the place of coffee in thousands of American homes.

### "There's a Reason"



Delightful flavor  
Rich aroma  
Healthful  
Economical

Sold by grocers everywhere.







Agency for

TANLAC

Central Drug Store

Grayling, Michigan

## Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months......75  
Three Months......40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of Oct. 3, 1917.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 19



IT IS not often that the people of Grayling are favored with high class attractions and it is a deplorable fact that when such do appear at our theaters and other places, there are often times some who do not appreciate them as they should. And further many are rude and lack proper courtesy to others who may wish to hear. These things have occurred during lectures, dramas and musical numbers, especially vocal solos. A specific instance of recent occurrence was the singing of Miss Grace Marcia Lewis of Detroit last week Friday night at the Opera House. Miss Lewis is a star and will no doubt soon go into opera work. Her numbers were of a high class and beautifully rendered, many of which were in Italian, French, German and Russian, and to some who have not yet learned to appreciate vocal music of this class, they may not have had particular charms; but the feature that was unpleasant was that some were rude enough to disturb the entertainment by loud remarks belittling the singer, and others got up and left during a song instead of waiting for the finish. These things not only annoyed the singer but also disturbed those in the audience who had come there and paid their money that they might be entertained. There are some people of Grayling who can afford to journey to Detroit, Chicago, and other places in order to attend grand opera and other high class productions, while there are many more who enjoy them just as fully but will not hear them at home or not at all. When good things are presented here those who do not care for them should at least have the courtesy to respect other people's rights by refraining from remarks and anything that may have a tendency to disturb.

IT IS reported thru good authority that the war department has entirely ignored Grayling military camp in this campaign and will send the Michigan and Wisconsin troops to Waco, Texas. This announcement has brought a storm of protest from Gov. Sleeper and a number of our state citizens. Our state senators and congressional committees in Washington have been appealing to use their best influence in endeavoring to get the orders changed. The principal reason for protest is that from a standpoint of health it would be unwise to send these northern troops to the south during the hot weather and then in about a month or two send them to the trenches of France. The latitude of France is a few degrees further north than Michigan. Besides there seems no good reason for not using our home camp when it is known to be as good as any camp in America today. The state has spent about \$50,000 this summer in making improvements in the Grayling camp. We sincerely hope that Gov. Sleeper will lose no opportunity to make his protest hot and strong.

GERMAN rulers say "they did not want the war." Funny it happened to come to them just at the time they had the finest army and military organization in the history of their country. It took a half century to reach that proficiency and it just happened, according to the statements of the German rulers, that war was declared upon them at this psychological moment. Sinah, "William," you can't fool all the people all the time. Forget the "World empire" and make way for a glorious German republic—its coming sure.

Mad singing is a popular pastime with those who are themselves made of mud.

## Local News

The fellow who is constantly looking for failure invariably lands where he expects.

Mrs. W. M. Case of the military reservation is ill with diphtheria. She was removed to the detention apartment at Mercy hospital, and is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Fred Michelson of Bay City, is visiting at the home of her father-in-law, Nels Michelson. She intends to spend a week or two in Grayling and at Portage Lake.

Miss Ruth Brenner has returned from her vacation spent in Chicago and Detroit. Her aunt, Miss Ruth Marienthal accompanied her home for a few weeks' visit.

Mrs. Olaf Michelson gave a luncheon to 10 lady friends Wednesday afternoon. The ladies remained for the afternoon and busied themselves with the popular pastime of knitting. The guests reported the affair exceedingly pleasant as it was when Mrs. Michelson entertained Mrs. Sarah Michelson of Bay City was the guest of honor.

About fifty attended a banquet of the Fredric Board of Commerce at Fredric Tuesday night. President Charles Craven had planned on a "big eat" and invited in a number of friends to help enjoy it. Eleven attended from Grayling. The banquet was in charge of Postmaster L. A. Gardner of that city and when it comes to cooking there are few who can equal "Lou." Everybody reports a pleasant evening and a delicious dinner.

The early spring season gave promise of an unusually large huckleberry crop; the bushes being loaded with blossoms and later with small green berries. Something seems to have effected them causing a large portion to fall off, for it is reported that there will be but few to ripen. Just what should cause this seems to be a mystery to many who have investigated the trouble. Some are of the opinion that the shortages may be caused by the hot days and cold nights.

Miss Margaret Leeseaman 19-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. C. Leeseaman, 270 Pennsylvania avenue, will marry "Tom" Henry Stephens, millionaire lumberman, Thursday. The wedding ceremony will be held in the Grosse Pointe Protestant church, Rev. Thomas G. Sykes officiating. It is to be informal, with only relatives and a few friends attending. Miss Leeseaman is a native of Detroit. Mr. Stephens is well known as the capitalist, baseball magnate and sportsman, who divorced his wife several months ago upon payment of \$250,000. He gave a dinner party to a company of 300 friends Monday night at the Lakeside hotel at Mt. Clemens. Free Press.

## Annual Financial Report School District No. 1.

GENERAL FUND.	
Bal. on hand July 10, 1916.....	\$ 2,467.27
Rec'd from delinquent taxes.....	304.14
Rec'd from voted tax.....	1,158.47
Rec'd from sale of houses.....	500.00
Rec'd from rent.....	111.00
Rec'd from sale of school books.....	877.79
Rec'd from tuition.....	201.60
Rec'd from loans.....	10,000.00
Total receipts.....	\$ 25,620.27
EXPENDITURES.	
Transferred from blgd. fund.....	\$ 2,089.55
Paid bonds and interest.....	6,175.00
Paid loans and interest.....	9,277.50
Paid general expense.....	9,360.37
Overdraft.....	282.46
Total.....	\$ 25,902.42
Balance.....	\$ 25,902.42
PRIMARY FUND.	
Overdraft July 10, 1916.....	350.96
Rec'd from primary fund.....	5,274.50
Rec'd from voted tax.....	10,000.00
Total receipts.....	15,274.50
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid for loans.....	2,000.00
Paid for salaries.....	11,343.75
Bal. on hand July 9th, 1917.....	1,579.79
Total.....	\$15,274.50
Total bal. on hand July 10, 1916.....	26.76
Total receipts.....	40,868.01
Total.....	40,894.77
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.	
General fund.....	25,902.42
Primary fund.....	13,694.71
Total balance on hand.....	1,297.64
Total.....	\$40,894.77

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE Board of Supervisors OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

(Continued from first page.)

## NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD:

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said County, held on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1917, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

## RESOLVED—

That, the question of adopting the County Road System be submitted to a vote of the electors of the County of Crawford at a special election to be held on Monday, the fourth day of June, A. D. 1917, and a special election is hereby called to be held in the several townships and wards of said County on the day last aforesaid, for the purpose of taking such vote.

NOTICE is further given that said question will be stated on the ballots to be used at said election, as follows: SHALL THE COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM BE ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD?

[YES] [NO]

Dated May 10th, A. D. 1917.

FRANK SALES, Clerk of Crawford County.

State of Michigan.

County of Crawford.

E. Barber of the township of Fredric, in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the clerk of the township of Fredric, Crawford County, State of Michigan, and that on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1917, he posted up true copies of the notice hereto annexed in three or more of the most public places in the township of Fredric, to be affected thereby as follows, to wit:

1. One at town hall, Kelly avenue.

2. One at Abraham's corner, Ausable St. and Kelly Ave.

3. One at Lewis' corner, Ausable St. and Forest St.

4. One in front of Craven's barber shop, Ausable St.

5. Sent precinct No. 2 DeWard one, and further this deponent says a not.

E. V. BARBER, Clerk of the Township of Fredric, Crawford County, Michigan.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of May, A. D. 1917.

JAS. A. KALAHAN, Notary Public.

Crawford County, State of Michigan.

My commission expires July 2, 1918.

## NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD:

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said County, held on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1917, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

## RESOLVED—

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NOTICE is further given that said question will be stated on the ballots to be used at said election, as follows: SHALL THE COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM BE ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD?

[YES] [NO]

Dated May 10th, A. D. 1917.

FRANK SALES, Clerk of Crawford County.

State of Michigan.

County of Crawford.

HARRY HILL of the township of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, and that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1917, he posted up true copies of the notice hereto annexed in three or more of the most public places of the township of Grayling, Crawford County, to be affected thereby to wit as follows:

1. Front of town hall.

2. Corner of A. C. Olson's Drug store, and further this deponent says not.

HARRY HILL, Clerk of the Township of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, A. D. 1917.

FRANK SALES, Notary Public.

Crawford County, State of Michigan.

My commission expires Dec. 28, 1920.

## NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD:

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said County, held on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1917, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

## RESOLVED—

That, the question of adopting the County Road System be submitted to a vote of the electors of the County of Crawford at a special election to be held on Monday, the fourth day of June, A. D. 1917, and a special election is hereby called to be held in the several townships and wards of said County on the day last aforesaid, for the purpose of taking such vote.

NOTICE is further given that said question will be stated on the ballots to be used at said election, as follows: SHALL THE COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM BE ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD?

[YES] [NO]

Dated May 10th, A. D. 1917.

FRANK SALES, Clerk of Crawford County.

State of Michigan.

County of Crawford.

John F. Floeter of the township of South Branch, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the clerk of the township of South Branch, County of Crawford, State of Michigan, and that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1917, he posted up true copies of the notice hereto annexed, in three or more of the most public places of the township of South Branch to be affected thereby, as follows, to wit:

1. One at Rogers' school house.

2. One at Cherkie's corner "Richards road," and further this deponent says not.

JOHN F. FLOETER, Clerk of the Township of South Branch, Crawford County, Michigan.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of May, A. D. 1917.

OLIVER B. SCOTT, Notary Public.

in and for Crawford County, State of Michigan.

My commission expires Oct. 26, 1918.

## CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE Board of Supervisors OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

(Continued from first page.)

## NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD:

Statement of votes and determination of result of special election on the adoption of the county road system, by the Crawford County board of supervisors, as appears in the records on file in the office of the clerk of the County of Crawford, for and against the adoption of the county road system, at a special election held on Monday the 4th day of June, A. D. 1917.

The whole number of votes given for and against the adoption of the county road system was four hundred and two.....402

Of which number, three hundred and thirty-eight.....338

were marked YES—

and sixty-four.....64

were marked NO—

State of Michigan.

County of Crawford.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the votes given in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, for and against the adoption of the county road system in said County, at a special election held in said County on the 4th day of June, A. D. in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and caused to be fixed the seal of the Circuit Court of the County of Crawford, this 13th day of June, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[Seal]

C. O. McCullough, P. H. Milks, J. J. Niederer, Charles Craven, Melvin A. Bates, Committee.

Moved by Craven and supported by Love that T. W. Hanson be appointed a member of the committee appointed at the last April session of this board with which committee was placed the matter of the petition relative to the establishment and designation of a trunk line road from Bay City to Mackinaw, and that this committee proceed to present the petition to the Highway Commissioner of this State for further action and disposal, also to confer with the State Highway Department in regard to the expenditure of Federal aid money for highway purposes. Motion carried.

## REPORT OF THE CLERK.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Crawford County.

Pursuant to the instructions of your honorable board, given at the last session as shown by the minutes of said meeting, I have caused to be advertised in the Crawford Avalanche a notice relative to the sale of the buildings, by bids, which notice appeared in the May issues of the 24th and 31st as follows:

In accordance to a motion passed by the board of supervisors of this county, and by virtue of the authority within invested in such motion, I do hereby advertise for sale the two wooden buildings (being in use at the present time, wood sheds and barn), and located on the Court house grounds. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the County clerk, from the date of this notice until one o'clock p. m. June 1, 1917. Thereupon said buildings will be sold to the highest bidder under the following conditions:

1. Payment made in full before removal of the buildings.

2. Complete removal of the buildings from the premises.

Rights reserved to reject any or all bids.

Dated May 17th, 1917.

Pursuant to the appearance of the said notice and at the time specified for closing same there was received but one bid the terms of which was deemed insufficient, and the offer of said bid was cancelled and all bids declared rejected.

FRANK SALES, Clerk.

Written offers to purchase the above buildings, read and on motion of Craven supported by Scott that the offer of Leonard Knibbs be accepted and the same is hereby accepted with terms as follows. Full payment to be made on or before the first day of January 1918, with such security on the purchase price as may be approved by the chairman of this board. Yes—Bates, Craven, Knibbs, Love, Kellogg, Scott, Nays—None.

After due consideration and discussion, the matter of the allowance to the sheriff for board of prisoners was taken on motion. Moved by Craven and supported by Love that the amount of the allowance for board of prisoners in the county jail be changed from twenty-five cents and fixed at the amount of thirty cents, per meal, said change in allowance to commence with the bill allowed at this session and continue until further action shall be taken on same. Motion carried: Yes and Nays voted. Yes—Bates, Craven, Knibbs, Love, Kellogg, Scott, Nays—None.

The bill for further business, moved by Scott and supported by Kellogg that this board adjourn until tomorrow morning at eight o'clock a. m. Motion carried.

FRANK SALES, Clerk.

MELVIN A. BATES, Chairman.

## MORNING SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called.

Present—Melvin A. Bates, Frank E. Love, Jas. E. Kellogg, Oliver B. Scott, Absent—Sup. Craven and Knibbs absent on leave.

Board called to order by chairman. Report of committee on claims and accounts.

State of Michigan.

County of Crawford.

Your committee on claims and accounts would respectfully submit the following as their report, and do hereby recommend that the several amounts scheduled herein be allowed, also that this Clerk of the Board be authorized to draw orders on the County treasurer for the same.

Claimant Character of Claim Claim Allowed

1 O. P. Schumann, printing.....\$ 56.35 \$ 56.50

2 Chas. Fehr, probate claim.....15.14 15.14

3 Chas. Fehr, election expenses.....4.00 4.00

4 J. H. Shultz, tax statements.....5.51 5.51

5 J. S. Harrington, truant work.....3.40 3.40

6 Chas. O. McCullough, Co. canvassers.....4.10 4.10

7 E. H. Milks, Co. canvassers.....4.10 4.10

8 J. J. Niederer, Co. canvassers.....4.10 4.10

9 G. N. Wood, services teachers, ex.....6.00 6.00

10 A. A. Ellsworth, services teacher exam.....28.04 28.04

11 A. A. Ellsworth.....28.49 28.49

12 J. S. Harrington, truant work.....13.20 13.20

13 J. P. Fehr, supplies.....3.50 3.50

14 M. Brenner, constable bill.....18.10 17.10

15 Bert Chappel, constable bill.....8.75 8.75

16 George Mahon, justice bill.....23.75 23.75

17 W. H. Cody, sheriff board bill.....453.65 453.65

18 O. P. Schumann, justice bill.....26.50 26.50

19 Deubleay Bros., telephone service.....5.15 5.15

20 Illing Bros., supplies.....13.00 13.00

21 W. M. Welsh, supplies.....2.75 2.75

22 E. S. Houghton, express bills.....14.49 14.49

23 Grayling Electric Co., services.....18.61 18.61

24 Conrad Sorenson, papering jail.....11.41 11.41

25 John F. Hum, postage.....10.50 10.50

26 Deubleay Bros., supplies.....20.24 20.24

27 J. H. Shultz, supplies.....8.06 8.06

28 Grayling Electric Co., services.....1.25 1.25

29 Salling Hanson Co., supplies.....2.00 2.00

30 Salling Hanson Co., ".....37 37

31 Salling Hanson Co., ".....37 37

Dated June 30th 1917.

James E. Kellogg, Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Frank E. Love, Charles Craven,

## Men's Furnishings



## SUITS

We take your orders and

Guarantee Fit

We have a new

Sample Book of

fall patterns and

styles.

Comfortable Formal Clothes

## Gloves

We sell the famous Hanson brand of Gloves. A new line of these handsome gloves has just arrived. Our line of Gloves comprise all kinds of the best quality.

Shirts Fancy, dress and workshirts. A fine assortment to select from.

Socks Plain and fancy, Cambric, Lisle and Silk in black and colors.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

The Pioneer Store

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend our thanks to the friends and neighbors for the kind-hearted shown us, and for the beautiful floral offerings during the illness and death of our beloved mother and grandmother.

CHARLES FORD, JAMES FORD, MR. and MRS. PAUL FORD.

PROFIT BY THIS.

Don't Waste Another Day.



# I Can Save Money on Drugs

This was told to a certain famous old physician by a father of a large family who was trying to economize. The father had already lost two children by death and another was low with illness.

The venerable old doctor said that "only fresh drugs and of the highest quality are cheap, for such kinds are more effective, and besides stale and low quality drugs were dangerous to give to a delicate sick person."

We pay the closest attention to the selection of our drug and prescription supplies, see that they are properly cared for while in stock and finally in compounding prescriptions exercise the utmost skill and care.

**A. M. LEWIS**

Your Druggist Phone 18  
BEST ICE CREAM IN THE CITY

## Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 19

"We must exert all our power and employ all our resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

Woodrow Wilson,  
President of the United States.

Louis Burton was in Bay City the latter part of the week on business.

Miss Irah Bugbee is visiting relatives and friends in Pineson for a few days.

Mrs. Julius Pousar of Lawton was a guest of Mrs. Paul Ziebell Wednesday of last week.

Menno Corwin, who has been staying with his uncle in South Branch, is visiting his parents for a few days.

Melba, week at the Central Drug store. You will be most welcome to call there for a free demonstration.

J. C. Foreman has been spending several days in Detroit and Windsor, attending the races at the latter place.

Max Landsberg visited his wife at Harper's hospital in Detroit over Sunday. The lady is there for an operation.

Miss Anna Peterson of Grand Rapids spent Sunday with friends here, leaving Monday for a visit with friends in Frederic.

J. T. Secor and a party of friends of Toledo, Ohio, arrived here last Saturday morning to enjoy a fishing trip down at Wa-Wa-Sum.

The Misses Mildred Corwin and Ida Granger returned home Wednesday after a month's visit in Lansing, Williamston and Fowlerville.

Hans Peterson is enjoying a week's vacation from his duties at the Sorenson Bros. store. He is spending it with his parents near Frederic.

A few friends were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pond last Thursday evening, in honor of Mr. Pond's birthday anniversary.

Misses Fedora and Marguerite Montfort left Saturday to spend a couple of weeks' vacation with their grandparents, who reside on a farm near Standish.

Miss Nina Petersen is the new clerk at the H. Petersen grocery. She commenced her duties Tuesday. Arthur Karpus is driving the delivery auto truck at the Petersen grocery.

Mrs. Henry Peterson and youngest daughter, Miss Dorothy of Marlette are in the city visiting relatives and old friends. The Peterson family were former residents of Grayling.

Mrs. Charles Schreck and daughter, Miss Mildred returned the fore part of last week from a visit in Bay City and Gladwin. Wm. E. Russell went over to Gladwin Saturday and all returned to Grayling Monday.

Mrs. Allen Jackson and two sons, Robert and Harry of Saginaw, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jackson of Louisville, Ky., arrived Wednesday afternoon to spend a couple of weeks at McIntyre's. Allen Jackson came up and stayed over Sunday. Mr. Jackson is one of the inventors and general manager of the Auto-Kamp trailer, now being manufactured in Saginaw.

## HARDWARE

THAT'S ALL

But it is "Some Hardware"

We don't try to keep everything you need about your home—just hardware, that's all. But as that is our only line, we put all of our time and attention to it and PROTECT OUR CUSTOMERS FROM THE PRICE BOOSTERS. We know the actual value of every piece of hardware we handle, and GUARANTEE to sell it to you at a JUST and FAIR price. When in need of anything that a REPUTABLE hardware store handles, come to us, where you can buy it RIGHT.

**SALLING, HANSON CO.**

Hardware Department

Civilization July 20—afternoon and evening.

A big noise never indicates a wise head. It is often the pastime of the fool.

Mrs. Glen Owen and children returned last week from a visit with relatives in Bay City.

Helen and Dorothy May returned the fore part of the week from a week's visit in Bay City.

O. Palmer was called to Hillsdale on legal business Sunday night. He arrived home last night.

Miss Stephanie Karpus left yesterday for Flint to attend summer school at the Baker University in that city.

Misses Minnie and Mabel Nelson are entertaining Miss Frances Jensen of Big Rapids, who arrived last Saturday.

The Kaiser announces that he will fight to the last gasp. Certainly, Billington we don't expect any other outcome.

In time, forsooth, we will cease to say, "There will be no crowns to wear."

Strange, indeed, but true. Since the trenches have become the center of the stage we seldom hear hell or Mexico mentioned.

Miss Edna Grouloff left for her home in Muncie, Indiana, Monday after a several weeks' visit with her mother, Miss Anna Boeson.

Carl Johnson was in Battle Creek, Owosso and Detroit for several days on business for the Salling, Hanson company. He returned Tuesday.

Mrs. Arfield Charron and two daughters of Flint, have been visiting at the home of H. Charron for the past week or so, also visiting old friends.

Miss Hazel Minzey, who has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank H. Milks for the past month, returned to her home in Luther, Michigan, Monday.

Melba perfumes and other toilet articles are high in quality and exclusiveness, you will favor them for a trial. Free demonstration at Central Drug store.

Masters Clement and Jeremiah Reagan, young sons of Mr. and Mrs. New Reagan of Bay City, arrived last Friday to visit their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Reagan.

Mrs. Axel Sorenson and little daughter of Detroit arrived yesterday for a couple of weeks' visit with old friends, Mrs. Sorenson was before her marriage, Miss Johanna Hanson of this city.

Hereafter an alien subject of Germany, or of any of Germany's allied countries—Austria, Bulgaria, or Turkey—will not be accepted for Army enlistment, even tho' they have first papers.

Mrs. and Mrs. Willard C. Campbell arrived the latter part of the week and are guests of Mrs. Campbell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hanson. They expect to spend the remainder of the summer here.

Mrs. Frank Karpus and sister Miss Beulah Miller, and brother, returned last Thursday from a trip to Sarnia, Ontario and other Canadian places. Miss Miller had intended to remain for an indefinite time.

Maurice Benyas, of Detroit, who assisted in the Hathaway store, during the absence of Mr. Hathaway last week, left Monday afternoon to visit his parents in Petoskey before returning to his work in Detroit.

Mrs. Clarence Claggett and two daughters of Maumee, Ohio, and Mrs. William Poburny and little daughter, Nadine of Detroit, arrived Tuesday to visit the ladies' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Petersen, for a few weeks.

James Tait of Bay City, a conductor of the M. C. R. R., landed a fine black rainbow trout last Sunday, while fishing in the stream of the A. Sable near the A. E. Gierke home. It weighed four pounds and measured 22 inches in length. Mr. Tait was a guest at the Gierke home Sunday.

LeRoy Ball, our commercial teacher, has taken a lieutenant's examination for the Marine corps and says that he has good chances of passing. He is at Paris Island, South Carolina. Mr. Ball may consider himself fortunate if he passes for he will be commissioned with a 2nd lieutenantcy at least. His success will be a loss to Grayling school.

Out of 1,400 boys taking an examination for the Navy at Annapolis, last month, only 366 succeeded in passing. Among the successful ones was Emerson Bates, son of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin A. Bates of this city. Emerson was first alternate candidate from the 10th district of Michigan, and should it develop that the principal candidate failed to pass the examination, he will be selected to attend the naval academy at Annapolis. He is to be congratulated upon his success.

Miss Grace Marla Lewis sang to a well-pleased audience Thursday evening last at a Red Cross benefit concert in the Temple theater. Miss Lewis has a lyric soprano voice of good quality with an upper register of unusual power. In addition she possesses dramatic ability, beauty and personal charm. Her performance was most encouragingly to this young artist.

The local chapter netted thirty dollars for the concert. The chapter thanks the Oddfellows for the donation of the theater.

Believing that earlier closing hours would refund to the best interest of all, especially to the merchants and their employees, without working unnecessary hardship upon the public, the directors of the Board of Trade at a meeting Tuesday evening decided to give the merchants a chance to express their views upon the matter at the next regular meeting of the Board of Trade which will be held Monday evening, July 30th, at the Social Club rooms. Each merchant is requested to be present at this meeting, but should it not be possible to do so, please inform the secretary sometime previous to the meeting as to how they stand relative to the question.

C. J. Hathaway, Sec'y.

Mrs. Helen Ford, who has been attending for a year or more, passed away at Mercy hospital Sunday afternoon. She had been at the hospital for several months receiving treatment, but on account of her extreme old age, her illness was hard to overcome.

Mrs. Ford was born in England, and had made Grayling her home for the past number of years, and there are very few of the children and grown-ups, who reside on the South side, who did not know this kind old lady.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon from the late home of Mrs. Ford and were officiated at by Rev. A. Mitchell. The deceased is survived by one son, Charles, and two grandsons, James Ford of Detroit and Paul Ford of this city.

Minar Christenson of Detroit was in the city Tuesday.

Village taxes are now due and payable at the Bank of Grayling.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

H. A. Bauman and family left Saturday for a short outing at Bay View.

Mrs. James Atherton and daughter, Mary left yesterday for Rose City on business.

Miss Cecil LaRue of Detroit is visiting her sister, Mrs. Glen Owen and family this week.

Robert Roblin, who is employed in Lansing, is home for a few days' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Roblin.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dreese are enjoying a visit from the former's niece, Mrs. Earl Miller and husband of Akron, Ohio.

Misses Ethel and Irene Jacobson, sisters of Dr. Jacobson, of Detroit are visiting their cousins Mr. and Mrs. M. Brenner and family.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Alexander went to Detroit last Thursday night. The former returned home Monday and Mrs. Alexander Wednesday.

A. E. Michelson of Detroit arrived in Grayling yesterday morning for a couple of days' visit with his father, Nels Michelson and other relatives.

Save money on your laundry bills by taking it to Cowell's Barber shop. No express charges, high class work and reliable, prompt service. 7-12-2.

Ervin Hodge arrived Wednesday from Detroit to visit his wife, who is spending several weeks here, and also visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hodge and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Marten and son, Mr. J. E. Marten, of Royal Oak, who were guests of Mrs. Marten's mother, Mr. Frank Freeland, returned home Thursday morning.

Melba toilet articles are fast coming into exclusive fame for their high quality. This is Melba week at the Central Drug store. You are invited to call there for a free demonstration.

Wild-strawberry-picking has been the occupation of many of our people for the past two weeks. The berries are the finest ever known about this country. They are exceptionally large and very plentiful.

Crawford County Grange No. 934 will hold their annual picnic at the home of Mrs. H. H. Hanson, Saturday, August 18, 1917. This is to be a picnic, and everyone is invited. Come one, come all. Dance in the evening.

Frances Reagan of Detroit, was in the city visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Reagan and other relatives before joining his regiment in Detroit. He has enlisted in Co. C, 31st Michigan Infantry, and was called into service last Sunday.

Bert Chappel and family returned from an outing to Jacksonport and other Southern Michigan cities. They traveled 900 miles, according to their speedometer record, and Mr. Chappel says there wasn't a single accident to mar their trip—not even a tire puncture.

It is openly charged in congress that the Council of National Defense is letting contracts for war supplies to its own members at exorbitant prices. But what else is to be expected when the council is composed of the very men who control the output of this country.

L. Jensen of Ewen, arrived in the city yesterday to attend a meeting of the Jensen Lumber company here that day. While here he is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hanson and family.

Mrs. Jensen and daughter Mrs. Scott and the latter's daughter Miss Laundry have been at the Hanson home for the past two weeks.

Thru a mistake in copying an advertisement taken over the telephone last week, from the Milks market, the Avalanche stated in the advertisement that there would be no more goods delivered after August first. This was an error and we make this mention in the Milks. Goods will be delivered regularly as usual, only after August 1 no packages will be left at the homes unless they have been paid for.

Austin Narrin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Narrin of Sigma, left the first of the month for Asquith, Saskatchewan, Canada. He is but 16 years of age, but was anxious to do something for himself this summer and decided that he would go on a tour and "make a good big one," so he said. He is now driving a team on a regular farm-ranch in Western Canada, and if that one is anything like most of the farms in that part of the world, it will be plenty big enough.

Miss Elizabeth Karpus of Detroit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephan Karpus of this city was united in marriage at the home of J. E. Park at Arbor Tuesday evening of this week.

The ceremony took place in Detroit, where Miss Karpus has been for a year or more. Mr. Park is known to quite a number in Grayling, as he spent last summer here, being mobilized for the auxiliary troops at Camp Ferris. He was a member of the Michigan Signal Corps. Both have the best wishes of their friends in Grayling.

Heretofore quite a number of young men desiring to enlist in the Army have been rejected because they could not measure up to the old minimum, standard of five feet four inches in height and one hundred and twenty pounds in weight. The War department has consented, however, to make a change in this minimum, realizing that within a very short time many men, after regular and systematic exercise in drill and calisthenics, not only add to their weight, but actually increase in height within a few months. The minimum standard has, therefore, been changed to five feet one inch, and one hundred and ten pounds.

Frederic has "Some" base ball team; they have played all the teams within striking distance and came away with victory every time. The boys have been getting along with misfit uniforms and they feel that they are entitled to better attire. And we say so too. Pat Burke is the manager and everybody knows that Pat is a hustler and when he backs up a team they are bound to be winners in their class. Pat says that the boys are just going to have to make uniforms.

He is going to give a dance next Saturday night in the Frederic opera house and every cent except what is necessary to pay necessary expenses will go toward paying for the suits. Frederic is loyal to their base ball boys, just as she is to all her enterprises, and she has a good crowd may be looked for at the benefit dance. They are going to have good music and guaranteed everybody who attends a good time. Come along and help this worthy cause and in turn enjoy your money's worth.

Mrs. Julia A. Homan of Grand Rapids is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Elsworth.

James Ford of Detroit was called here last Saturday by the illness of his grand mother, who passed away Sunday.

George Granger and sister Helen expect to spend next week, the guests of Miss Scott, who resides near Roscommon.

Can you knit socks? If you can and am willing to make Red Cross supplies, please report to Mrs. Chas. McCullough.

Get your seats reserved for Civilization—now on sale at the Central Drug store. Matinee 2:30 p. m. and evening at 7:00 and 9:30. Prices 25 and 50c.

Mrs. P. Lennon and daughter of Hurley, Wis. arrived in Grayling yesterday to visit the former's daughter, Mrs. Emil Kraus and family for a few days.

Will J. Lander, who is attending the summer school at M. A. C., came up Monday night unexpectedly to visit at home for a few days. He returned to Lansing this morning.

Owing to the engagement of Clark's orchestra at the Opera house Friday night during the big production, Civilization, the band concert will be given tonight instead of Friday night.

Mrs. George Thompson has been entertaining Mrs. Simms of Port Arthur, Ont., for a few days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hodge. Yesterday the two ladies left for the home of Mrs. Thompson in Atlanta.

Boino House Paints, direct shipment, in 5-gallon cans, \$1.95 per gallon. In 1-gallon cans \$2.00 per gallon. This is the very best house paint that can be made for the price. Has given satisfaction in Grayling. Ask for color card. Sorenson Bros.

Melba toilet articles—the world's finest in quality and delightfulness. We want all the ladies and gentlemen to come to our store this week for a free demonstration. Miss Wood of Detroit will be here to wait upon you. Central Drug store.

A man in Grayling several weeks ago selling rubber stamps, collected pay in advance and now it is reported that he was a fake and failed to make delivery. The Avalanche sells rubber stamps of every description and everybody knows that orders will be promptly looked after.

Marius Hanson of the Grayling Electric company states that workmen have arrived to install the new power wheel at the electric light dam and that it is expected that local service will be suspended next Sunday night. The change will perhaps require two to three weeks and possibly longer.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Rosser are entertaining the latter's sister, Mrs. T. Tremper of Saginaw, and niece, Mrs. Ed Alexander and the latter's little son, Bobby of Detroit. After a several days' visit here they left for Johnsbury Saturday to be the guests of friends, returning here yesterday to finish their visit.

Mrs. A. Brentford of Cheboygan was brot to Mercy hospital Sunday night critically ill. She is receiving medical treatment, and is getting along as well as can be expected. Mrs. Brentford is a sister of Mrs. Joseph Boulanger, at whose home her two little sons are staying while their mother is confined to the hospital.

Gordon R. DuBois and family, after two weeks spent at the Schumann home, left for their home in Grand Rapids last Saturday morning. They made the trip both ways in their auto. They were accompanied home by Misses Eleanor and Helen Schumann who will spend a few weeks in Grand Rapids and Hastings, visiting relatives and friends.

Judging from all appearances the farmers of Crawford county are going to have for market the greatest crop of alfalfa in the history of the county. It looks prime and flourishing. It would be an unusual matter to have a frost as late as this in the season thus danger from that source is practically eliminated. We have passed thru the most dangerous period of drought a little rain occasionally may reasonably be expected during July and August. Early crops are practically assured and late crops give great promise. Hay is wonderful this year. Nearly every farmer has a fine field of clover. Julius Nelson of this city says that the farmers are not the only ones who can't hay. To prove it he brot in a fine sample of clover that he raised in town. It was heavy and tall. Also Mr. Nelson brot in a sample of alfalfa that was raised by Salling, Hanson company here in town. Both specimens were splendid.

Ed Douglas has a fine young field of alfalfa that will yield two tons per acre. A headful of rye brot in by Mr. Douglas measured 64 inches high. We look for bumper crops in all lines this year.

## Notice.

All members of the Red Cross society desiring to sew, call at Red Cross headquarters, Salling, Hanson Co. rest room, for material and instructions. Saturday, July 21, from 2:00 to 5:00 o'clock. For information call Mrs. A. J. Joseph or Mrs. Oscar Schumann.

FOR SALE—My property, consisting of a house and lot on McClellan St. When you figure the amount of lumber on this property and the present price of materials you will consider it a bargain at \$1,000. Address J. W. Overton R. F. D. No. 1, Flint, Mich. 7-5-3

## HAVE ADDED A STOCK OF

## SHOES

—and am going to save shoe-wearers some good, hard-earned money. This line was purchased directly from the makers, not thru jobbers, and thus we can save you one man's profit.

## FOR DRESS and WORK WEAR

We will save you money, and also guarantee the quality.

**Rapid Shoe Repair Shop**

E. J. OLSON, Prop'r.  
Next Door to Central Drug Store

# Very Special Sale of LADIES' OXFORDS

100 pairs to close out at greatly reduced prices. They include patent, gun metal and kid—in lace and button—in black, tan and white—**SPLENDID VALUES.**

**Special price reductions on Ladies' Coats and Hats for Quick Clearance**

**One-Fourth off on Men's Straw Hats**

**Grayling Mercantile Co.**

The Quality Store



## This Beautiful Book Is yours for the asking

If you are going to paper, let us send you our wonderful Style Book of newest 1917 decorations. Here are the 22 wall papers which set the styles for 1917

**Large Actual Samples of 1917 Wall Papers**

This 9x15 inch book shows a number of papers for each room in the house, ranging from the cheapest that is good to the best that is made. Illustrates in actual colors up-to-date rooms decorated with these papers. Full of useful information on how to beautify your home.

Handsomely printed in five colors. Suggests modern color harmonies—shows present tendencies in home decoration. You will find it interesting and suggestive. Gladly sent without expense or obligation to you. Right now we have many beautiful high-class decorations at prices from 12c up the double roll. You can buy good, durable, tasteful wall paper here cheaper than you can get it anywhere else. See the paper in the roll just as it will appear on your wall. Buy all you need. Return unused rolls. We are glad to help you plan your decorations to get the most beautiful and stylish effect at modest expense.

Call, write or phone to-day for your copy of the 1917 Home Decoration Book.

**SORENSEN BROS.**

## Special Reductions

Lot childrens' \$2.00 white shoes	<b>98c</b>	One fine girls' 75c straw hats for	<b>29c</b>
Lot childrens' \$1.50 white oxfords	<b>79c</b>	One lot boys' 25c straw hats	<b>10c</b>

Special prices on all ladies' Oxfords and Pumps, white and black, also on ladies' white shoes.

## SPECIAL SALE

Men's 75c Union Suit	<b>49c</b>	Men's \$1.25 Union Suit	<b>89c</b>
Boys' Suits, \$3.50 and \$4.00 value, at <b>\$2.89</b>			

**Max Landsberg**

Opposite Russel Hotel



## FORGET PROFITS, WIN THE WAR

President Wilson Appeals to Business Interests of Country.

JUST PRICES IS HIS DEMAND

Business Should Not Take Toll Of Men in Trenches, Says the Chief Executive—Ship Owners Are Condemned.

Washington—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests Wednesday to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurance that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," said the president's appeal, "is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

**Condemns Ship Owners.**  
The president declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally would be found loyal to the last degree, and that the problem of wartime prices, which he declared will "mean victory or defeat," will be solved right through patriotic co-operation.

In unmeasured terms, however, Mr. Wilson condemned the ship owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles in the path of the government."

**President's Call.**  
The president's statement follows: "The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out."

**Promises Just Price.**  
"Therefore, I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter."

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansion of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop."

**Must Face the Facts.**  
"We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand."

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together. It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these trying months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country."

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor."

"No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with an unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money?"

**Assails "Bribery."**  
"I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to 'stimulate' production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do re-

**Unnecessary Caution.**  
Mrs. Yearwood—John, when we were first married you used always to say grace before meals; you never do it now."

**Know Their Ways.**  
"You must diet, madam," said the doctor.

**And by the way I don't mean eating food by the table and more in the pocket.**

wards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world.

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means."

"Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again, amidst peace and justice?"

**Appeals to Honor.**

"Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefields, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?"

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is not patriotism at all."

**Full Dollar's Worth.**  
"Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist."

"Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war; let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuff they need."

"Let me turn for a moment to the ship owners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed, and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting."

**Making War a Failure.**  
"They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible."

"I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period where they have no proper place."

"I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact, and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it."

"The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this we may, I take it for granted, count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance."

**Warning Is Sounded.**  
"I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will give of you; and I know what response you will make."

"Those who do not respond, who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law, for the law must, of course, command those things."

"I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding."

**Must Have Same Prices.**  
"And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much a part of the government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the government and industrial purchases made by the managers of industries, and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries that contribute to its life as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea."

**Think Not of Self.**  
"We must make prices to the public the same as the prices to the government. Prices must be the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day of her reckoning and every man among us must personally face that reckoning along with her."

"The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts, what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war, for the emancipation of mankind."

"I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity, and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

**Sollicitous Inquiry.**  
"Charley, dear," exclaimed young Mrs. Torkins, "here's a book that says, 'Unceasing lies the head that wears a crown.'"

"It's perfectly true, isn't it?"  
"Of course. But wasn't it just a trifle silly for any monarch to go to bed with his crown on in the first place?"

**Daily Thought.**  
"Grace thou thy house and let not that grace lose."—Benjamin Franklin

## REICHSTAG LABORS FOR LASTING PEACE

ADOPT PEACE RESOLUTION FOR INTRODUCTION UPON REASSEMBLING OF REICHSTAG.

FAVOR INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

Rejects All Plans for Economic Blockade and Stirring Up of Enmity of People's After the War.

TEUTON CHANGES NOW DEVELOPING

Majority of reichstag, composed of centrists, radicals and Socialists, adopt a peace resolution for introduction upon reassembling of that body, in which is enunciated a reaffirmation of policy, excluding territorial addition as a result of war.

Austrian reichstag is thrown into an uproar by former Czech minister, who asserts the hate of the world is centering on Germany, and urges the dual monarchy to withdraw from the Teutonic alliance before it is too late.

Copenhagen—The reichstag's proposed peace resolution which, according to the Berlin Tageblatt, the majority bloc of the center, radicals and socialists, decided to introduce unchanged upon the reassembling of the reichstag, reads as follows:

"As on August 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war, the German people stands upon the assurance of the speech from the throne—we are driven by no lust of conquest."

"Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The reichstag labors for peace and mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations."

"Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic and financial violations are incompatible with such peace."

"The reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples."

"The reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international judicial organizations."

"So long, however, as the enemy governments do not accept such a peace; so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken and fight until the rights of itself and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable."

"The reichstag knows that in this announcement, it is at one with the men who are defending the fatherland; in the heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people."

**DETROIT MAY BUILD AIRPLANES**

Secretary Daniels to Ask Congress for Money to Build Huge Factory.

Washington—A million dollar airplane factory for Detroit is in the mind of Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy. The secretary, like the war department, says he recognizes the superior advantages of an automobile center like Detroit in the manufacture of flying machines. The secretary has not yet the means to build his factory, but says he will ask congress for the money.

**U-BOAT SUNK BY U.S. SCHOONER**

The News of Victory Was Given Out By the Vessel's Captain.

An Atlantic Port—A submarine was sunk by an American schooner which sailed from this port for a European port, according to advices received here by the owners of the vessel from its captain. The naval gun crew aboard the schooner was composed of six gunners and a petty officer.

Approximately 1,000 men have joined the organization of state troops to take the place of the Grand Rapids guardsmen called to war.

Muskegon—The nursing of a cub fox which its real mother had attempted to kill because she had more young ones in the litter than she could care for, was too much for a cat, which died at the Tupplin Silver fox farm here after having nursed the young fox for several weeks. The fox is as big as any of the litter and is now able to live without a mother.

Hancock—Three hundred miners from the Quincy mine met and organized a "home guard" the avowed purpose of which is to expel all Industrial Workers of the World agitators in this territory and prevent spread of their activities.

Battle Creek—Dr. Carl G. Wendke, for 10 years a throat and nose specialist at a local sanitarium, and Dr. William N. Putnam, formerly county coroner, have gone to an eastern training camp, to accept commissions as lieutenants in the hospital unit from here.

## MAY SEND MISSION TO U. S. TO NEGOTIATE SUPPLIES FOR ARMY



ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELLOS.

Washington—A Greek mission may be sent to the United States, not only to negotiate for supplies for this army, but also to present Greece's situation as to the general world reconstruction after the war. For the present, it is probable Greece will be mentioned by Allies, who have stocks already on hand, but for the future and as far as general credits are concerned, it is probable the Athens government will wish to deal direct with this country.

**I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS RAIDED**

Americans Armed With Guns Drive Foreigners to Railway Station.

Kansas City, Mo.—Police and militiamen raided newly established I. W. W. headquarters here and confiscated a small arsenal of revolvers and rifles. More than 600 rounds of ammunition also was seized. A score of industrialists were taken into custody and are being held on charges of investigation. Some of them showed a desire to become ugly, but rough handling subdued them.

**Drive Foreigners Out.**

Flat River, Mo.—About 700 foreign-born laborers were forced out of the St. Francois county lead belt by American-born miners, who insisted that all the foreigners must leave. The Americans, armed with shotguns and carrying American flags, rushed the foreigners to the railway station every time a train came in. The Americans fired into the air as they herded the foreigners to the trains. No one has been seriously hurt.

**Calumet Citizens Ask Aid.**

Lansing—A telegram from Calumet citizens asking for aid against a possible I. W. W. uprising after the Michigan guardsmen are called from here, was received by Governor Sleeper. He arranged with the war preparedness board to have three companies of state troops organized at Calumet mustered in. Reports from Menominee and Escanaba indicate that state troop units are being rapidly organized there to quell I. W. W. agitation which is generally feared throughout the copper country.

**CHILD SLAIN BY DEGENERATE**

Was Found Dead in Rear of His Home; Other Brother Injured.

Detroit—Evidently mistaking Stanley Levine, 6-year-old, for his 2-year-old sister, who was not at home, a man believed to be a degenerate dragged him from his bed through an open window into the yard at the rear of his home, 245 East Ferry avenue, and there suffocated and killed him. While attempting to prevent his escape, 8 years old, Stanley's brother, from crying for help after he had been awakened by the opening of the window, the man tore the boy's mouth and threatened to kill him if he did not remain quiet.

Stranger circumstances surrounding a murder seldom have been found in the police annals of the state. Not a mark of violence is on the boy's body. This strengthens the suffocation theory. Also, the older brother told the police that the man clasped a handkerchief tightly over Stanley's mouth as he carried him through the bedroom window. The murderer made good his escape.

John Earl Hughes, member of the Engineer Reserve corps, was found unconscious on the tracks of the Pere Marquette railroad at Monroe. His skull is fractured and he is in a serious condition.

Grand Rapids—The second contingent of naval militia of Grand Rapids has been sent to an eastern training station.

Cadillac—The lives of a dozen girls employed in the Northern Chair Co. factory were endangered when a fragment of iron blown with a charge of dynamite from a piece of junk entered a window and whistled just above their heads. William Twpper, a junk dealer, used dynamite to break a large piece of iron near the factory. He was arrested and fined.

Muskegon—Otto Hunter and Morris Moriarty, garage owners, were unhurt when they were rolled 90 feet in the wreckage of an automobile hit by a switch engine. Ernest Miller, brakeman, riding on the pilot of the engine, was seriously injured.

Adrian—Lenawee and Hillsdale county officers were notified that a "German spy selling a corn planter isolated with leprosy" was working in this vicinity. Telephone operators in all parts of both counties were ordered by sheriffs to notify all ex-changes of the report.

## DR. GEO. MICHAELIS SUCCEEDS HOLLWEG

WAS UNDER SECRETARY OF FINANCE FOR PRUSSIA AND PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

WHOLE HOLLWEG CABINET FALLS

Kaiser Also Accepts Resignation of Gen. Von Steint, Prussian Minister of War.

London—Kaiser Wilhelm has accepted the resignation of his imperial chancellor, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, and has appointed Dr. Georg Michaelis, under secretary of finance for Prussia and a privy councillor, in his place. An official German wireless dispatch with this information was announced by the British admiralty.

No further details were given. Undoubtedly, however, the whole Hollweg cabinet has fallen. Official confirmation was had earlier that the Prussian minister of war, General von Steint, had resigned and that his retirement had been approved by the Kaiser. The resignations of all the Prussian cabinet were formally tendered the Kaiser several days ago, when the German political situation became acute. The emperor delayed acceptance of dispatches from Berlin mentioned that neither Minister of the Interior Helfferich, nor Minister of Instruction Solz, of the Prussian ministry, had been in attendance at recent meetings of that body, indicating their imperial master had dropped them from his official list of councillors.

Germany's censorship has concealed the full story of the political crisis which has now culminated in the downfall of the empire's most astute statesman and the most powerful politician.

London—The Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam, under date of July 13, says the Bavarian Kurier publishes what the "Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung" calls "an almost incredible and sensational revelation" to the effect that Professor Harnack, June 30, wrote, in a letter which he sent to Munich, an account of an interview he had had a few days previously with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, imperial German chancellor.

According to this account, the chancellor informed Professor Harnack that his views closely approximated those of Philipp Scheidemann, Dr. Eduard David, Socialists, and Dr. Karl Heine, Social Democrat, but he could not free himself entirely from the influence of the Conservatives, who must first be divided before he obtained a free hand for action.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said the great danger was from Germany who continued to believe in victory and added: "In the best case, it can only be a draw."

The reformists who precipitated the crisis originally marked Hollweg for destruction purely because of his individual refusal to acquiesce in their demands for wide electoral reforms and for a pledge that Germany's peace aims do not contemplate annexations. Then later dispatches reported that the Center party revolters and the radicals who joined with them to assume control in the reichstag were opposed to Hollweg's retirement, being fearful that his successor would be even less amenable to reform influences than Hollweg.

Dispatches received from Berlin, having been delayed by censor, emphasized that if Hollweg yielded to the reichstag's demands for parliamentary reform, there was no reason for him to resign on account of inability to agree with the parliament on the question of peace aims.

This would seem to indicate that Hollweg has flatly refused the parliamentary reform program. Before receipt of the official confirmation of Hollweg's retirement the newspaper Germania was quoted in dispatches here as asserting his fall was inevitable, since the Junkers, headed by the crown prince, were gaining the upper hand in the situation.

The Germania is the Center party's official organ. In this connection it was pointed out that the crown prince has been actively conferring for two or three days in Berlin, and that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Quartermaster General Ludendorff, the two arch-apostles of militarism, had been recalled to Berlin from the front, for the second time in a week.

Of collateral interest were dispatches from Switzerland indicating great unrest and uneasiness in Austria-Hungary due to the German internal strife coming at a time when Russia is powerfully smashing the Austrian lines.

Battle Creek—One hundred and thirteen applied here for the officers' training camp at Fort Root, Ark.

Pontiac—E. LaVerne Davis, 47 years old, died at Prescott, Arizona. The body was brought to Davisburg, his former home. He was intimately known to many prominent stock raisers in Michigan and was in charge of the sheep exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. He was for years at the head of the Michigan Premium Stock company, which placed large exhibits at state and county fairs.

Saginaw—Alexander Goedat, a Bridgeport township farmer and native of Germany, was arrested for failure to register June 5. He first said he was 25 years old but when registration lists failed to reveal his name he said he was 33 years old.

Detroit—Apprehensive of an industrial revolution following selection of the new law, the Detroit Patriotic Fund committee is taking steps to find work for women, dependents of militiamen and for others needed to fill places made vacant by soldiers.

## QUOTA EACH STATE MUST RAISE BY DRAFT FOR NATIONAL ARMY

Allotment by states of quotas to be raised by selective draft for Uncle Sam's national army was announced by the war department.

The quotas assigned are on a basis of proportionate population of each state to the population of the nation as recently fixed by the census bureau. In the allotment each state is given credit for its total enlisted National Guard strength, plus the men enlisted in the regular army between April 2 and June 30, 1917.

The following table gives the war department allotment, gross quotas, net quotas and National Guard and regular army credits—the total of the latter two appearing in the final column of the table:

	Gross Quota	Net Quota by Draft	National Guard En- listed April 2-June 30	Regular Army April 2- June 30	Aggregate National Guard and Regular Army
United States	1,152,985	687,000	183,719	117,974	469,593
Alabama	21,300	13,612	2,238	1,232	7,881
Arizona	4,478	3,472	871	171	719
Arkansas	17,452	10,567	5,122	2,418	11,785
California	34,907	23,650	5,122	4,158	11,637
Colorado	9,797	4,758	2,722	1,015	7,807
Connecticut	18,871	10,877	2,778	1,138	7,807
Delaware	2,569	1,202	639	180	1,583
District of Columbia	9,796	929	704	223	2,850
Florida	10,129	6,325	1,658	854	3,768
Georgia	27,209	15,357	2,100	2,340	8,828
Idaho	4,833	2,287	865	711	2,538
Illinois	79,054	51,653	9,635	10,997	27,304
Indiana	29,971	17,510	2,494	5,940	12,409
Iowa	25,465	12,749	6,888	6,832	12,672
Kansas	17,755	6,439	6,898	2,588	11,925
Kentucky	22,182	14,236	8,822	2,276	7,879
Louisiana	18,481	13,582	1,979	1,198	4,867
Maine	7,076	1,821	2,722	553	5,243
Maryland	14,139	7,096	3,161	537	7,018
Massachusetts	43,109	20,586	7,511	4,985	32,448
Michigan	49,938	30,291	9,943	6,908	15,569
Minnesota	26,021	17,854	5,762	1,951	8,122
Mississippi	16,429	10,201	3,457	581	5,000
Missouri	35,481	18,680	7,738	3,984	16,740
Montana	10,423	7,872	592	982	2,553
Nebraska	18,600	9,165	2,638	1,853	5,691
Nevada	1,435	1,081	.....	382	382
New Hampshire	4,419	1,204	1,272	348	3,207
New Jersey	35,623	20,665	4,584	4,202	14,898
New Mexico	8,855	2,292	1,239	227	1,557
New York	122,424	69,241	16,888	12,558	62,971
North Carolina	28,488	15,974	3,345	1,003	7,471
North Dakota	7,737	5,608	1,486	353	2,118
Ohio	66,474	38,773	14,129	5,020	27,589
Oklahoma	19,943	15,584	2,004	1,907	4,344
Oregon	7,387	717	2,259	1,974	6,597
Pennsylvania	69,277	60,859	9,732	13,868	37,248
Rhode Island	6,277	1,801	1,916	371	4,465
South Carolina	15,147	10,081	1,796	782	5,840
South Dakota	6,884	2,717	2,647	879	4,126
Tennessee	22,158	14,528	3,917	1,414	7,592
Texas	49,116	30,545	8,284	4,347	17,488
Utah	3,256	2,870	812	1,091	2,566
Vermont	1,049	1,049	1,111	205	2,182
Virginia	21,354	13,795	2,992	898	7,522
Washington	12,768	7,299	1,294	1,448	5,450
West Virginia	14,848	9,701	1,482	1,249	5,721
Wisconsin	28,199	12,678	9,025	1,588	15,274
Wyoming	2,683	810	1,180	134	1,668
Alaska	710	696	.....	18	37
Hawaii	2,403	.....	442	18	4397
Puerto Rico	15,405	16,933	.....	824	824



# The Secrets of the Hohenzollerns

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF INNER LIFE OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE AS  
TOLD BY COUNT ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX

**EDITORIAL NOTE.**—William Lequeux, who here chronicles for his friend, Count Ernst von Helzendorf, the latter's revelations of the inner life of the imperial German court, has long been recognized throughout Europe as the possessor of its innermost secrets.

The English "Who's Who" says of him: "He has intimate knowledge of the secret service of Continental countries and is considered by the government of Great Britain an authority on such matters." Another authority says: "Few people have been more closely associated with or know more of the surrounding inner machinery of Germany than he."

Lequeux probably has more sources of secret information at his command than any contemporary in civil life, and for the last six years the British Government has made valuable use of his vast store of secret information through a specially organized department with which Lequeux works as a voluntary assistant.

Count von Helzendorf became an intimate of Lequeux several years prior to the outbreak of the war. He has been living in retirement in France since August, 1914, and it was there that Lequeux received from the crown prince the personal permission to make public these revelations of the inner life of the Hohenzollerns—that the democracies of the world might come to know the real, but heretofore hidden, personalities of the two dominant members of the autocracy they are now arrayed against.

## British Girl Balks The Kaiser's Plans

**H**OW completely we have put to sleep these very dear cousins of ours, the British! His imperial highness, the crown prince made this remark to me as he sat in the corner of a first-class compartment of an express that had ten minutes before left Paddington station for the West of England.

The crown prince, though not generally known, frequently visited England and Scotland incognito, and we were upon one of those flying visits on that bright summer's morning as the express tore through the delightful English scenery of the Thames valley, with the first stopping place at Plymouth, our destination.

The real reason for the visit of my young host-headed imperial master was concealed from me.

Four days before he had dashed into my room at the Marmor palace at Potsdam. He had been with the emperor in Berlin all the morning, and had not returned back with all speed. Something had occurred, but what it was I failed to discern. He carried some papers in the pocket of his military tunic. From their color I saw that they were secret reports—those documents prepared solely for the eyes of the kaiser and those of his oldest son.

He took a big lined envelope and, placing the papers in it, carefully sealed it in wax.

"We are going to London," Helzendorf put that in my dispatch box. I may want it when we are in England."

"To London—when?" I asked, surprised at the suddenness of our journey, because I knew that we were due at Weimar in two days' time.

"We leave at six o'clock this evening," was the crown prince's reply. "Kocher has ordered the salons to be attached to the Hook of Holland train. Hardt has already left Berlin to engage rooms for us at the Ritz, in London."

"And the suite?" I asked, for it was one of my duties to arrange who traveled with his imperial highness.

"Oh! We'll leave Eckhardt at home," he said, for he always held the surveillance of the commissioner of secret police. "We shall only want Schubler, my valet, and Knof."

We never traveled anywhere without Knof, the chauffeur, who was an impudent, arrogant young man, intensely disliked by everyone.

So it was that the four of us duly landed at Harwich and traveled to London, our identity unknown to the jostling crowd of tourists returning from their annual holiday on the continent.

At the Ritz, too, "Willie" was not recognized, because all photographs of him show him in an elegant uniform. In a tweed suit, or in evening clothes, he presents an unhealthy, weedy, and somewhat insignificant figure.

His imperial highness had been on the previous day to Carlton House terrace to a luncheon given by the ambassador's wife, but to which nobody was invited but the embassy staff.

That same evening an imperial courier arrived from Berlin and called at the Ritz, where, on being shown into the crown prince's sitting room, he handed his highness a sealed letter from his wife.

"Willie," on reading it, became very grave. Then, striking a match, he lit it, and held it until it was consumed. There was a second letter—which I saw from the emperor. This he also read, and then gave vent to an expression of impatience. For a few minutes he reflected, and it was then he announced that we were to go to Plymouth next day.

## Why Kipling Resigned.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's resignation from the Society of Authors (not to say his parting gift of \$500 to the pension fund) raises a question in the reading public is bound to find interest. The society, by a very large vote, has decided that the production of so many charity gift-books has trespassed on authors' and that in future the society, so as to fulfill its office of defending the rights of writers, shall have a say in the matter when

On arrival there we went to the Royal hotel, where the crown prince registered as Mr. Richter, engaging a private suite of rooms for himself and his secretary, myself. For three days we remained there, taking motor runs to Dartmouth, and also down into Cornwall, until on the morning of the fourth day the crown prince said:

"I shall probably have a visitor this morning about eleven o'clock—a young lady named King. Tell them at the bureau to send her up to my sitting room."

At the time appointed the lady came. I received her in the lobby of the self-contained flat, and found her to be about twenty-four, well-dressed, fair-haired and extremely good-looking.

Miss King, I learned, was an English girl who some years previously had gone to America with her people, and by the heavy traveling coat and close-fitting hat she wore I concluded that she had just come off one of the incoming liners.

One thing which struck me as I looked at her was the brooch she wore. It was a natural butterfly of a rare tropical variety, with bright golden wings, the delicate sheen of which was protected by small plates of crystal—one of the most charming ornaments I had ever seen.

As I ushered her in she greeted the crown prince as "Mr. Richter," being apparently entirely unaware of his real identity. I concluded that she was somebody whom his highness had met in Germany, and to whom he had been introduced under his assumed name.

"Ah! Miss King!" he exclaimed pleasantly in his excellent English, shaking hands with her. "You must have been here in yesterday's afternoon when you encountered bad weather—eh?"

"Yes, rather," replied the girl. "But it did not trouble me much. We had almost constant gales ever since we left New York," she laughed brightly. She appeared to be quite a charming little person.

"Helzendorf would you please bring me that sealed packet from your dispatch box?" he asked suddenly, turning to me.

The sealed packet I had forgotten, all about it ever since he had handed it to me at the door of the Marmor palace. I knew that it contained some secret reports prepared for the eyes of the emperor. The latter had no doubt seen them, for the crown prince had brought them with him from Berlin.

As ordered, I took the packet into the room where his highness sat with his fair visitor, and then I retired and closed the door.

"Can't it be dishonest?"

Hotel doors are never very heavy, as a rule, therefore, I was able to hear conversation, but unfortunately few words were distinct. The interview had lasted nearly half an hour. Finding that I could hear nothing, I contented myself in reading the paper and holding myself in readiness should "Mr. Richter" want me.

Of a sudden I heard his highness' voice raised in anger, that shrill, high-pitched note which is peculiar both to the emperor and to his son when they are unusually annoyed.

"But I tell you, Miss King, there is no other way," I heard him shout. "It can be done quite easily, and nobody can possibly know."

"Never!" cried the girl. "What would people think of me?"

"You wish to save your brother," he said. "Very well, I have shown you how you can effect this. And I will help you if you agree to the terms—if you will find out what I want to know."

"I can't!" cried the girl in evident distress. "I really can't! It would be dishonest—criminal!"

"But my dear girl, you are looking at the affair from far too high a standpoint," replied the man she knew as Richter. "It is a mere matter of business. You ask me to assist you to save your brother, and I have simply stated my terms. Surely you would not think that I would travel from Berlin here to Plymouth in order to meet you if I were not ready and eager to help you?"

"I must ask my father. I can speak to him in confidence."

"Your father!" cried Mr. Richter. "By no means. Why, you must not breathe a single word to him. This affair is a strict secret between us. Please understand that." Then, after a pause: "Your brother is, I quite admit, in dire straits, and you alone can save him. Now, what is your decision?"

The girl's reply was in a tone too low for me to overhear. Its tenor, however, was quickly apparent from the crown prince's words:

"You refuse! Very well, then, I cannot assist you. I regret, Miss King, that you have your journey to England for nothing."

"But won't you help me, Mr. Richter?" cried the girl appealingly.

"No," was his answer. "I will, however, give you opportunity to reconsider your decision. You are, no doubt, going to London. So am I. You will meet me in the hall of the Carlton hotel at seven o'clock on Thursday evening, and we will dine together."

On the following Thursday evening I received her in the lobby of the self-contained flat, and found her to be about twenty-four, well-dressed, fair-haired and extremely good-looking.

Miss King, I learned, was an English girl who some years previously had gone to America with her people, and by the heavy traveling coat and close-fitting hat she wore I concluded that she had just come off one of the incoming liners.

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## A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERSONAL ADJUTANT TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX, POSSESSOR OF THE SECRETS OF EUROPE.

Venezur Nadon,  
par Moret-sur-Loing,  
Seine-et-Marne,  
February 10th, 1917.

My dear Lequeux:  
I have just finished reading the proofs of your articles describing my life as an official at the imperial court at Potsdam, and the two or three small errors you made I have duly corrected.

My services as personal adjutant to the German crown prince in his capacity as the ex-crown prince of Saxony, you were, before the war, closely associated with many of those at court whose names appear in these articles.

The revelations which I have made, and which you have recorded here, are but a tithe of the disclosures which I could make, and if the world desires more, I shall be pleased to furnish you with other and even more startling details, which you may also put into print.

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that wild mountainous district beyond Breslau. For a week we had been staying at a great, high-up prisonlike schloss, the ancestral home of Prince Ludwig Lichtenau, in the Wolfelsgrund.

The emperor and his suite had left, and our host had been suddenly called to Berlin by telegram; his daughter having been ill. Therefore, the crown prince and we of the suite had remained for some further sport.

On the day after the emperor's departure I had spent the afternoon in a small paneled room which overlooked a deep mountain gorge, and which had been given up to me for work. I was busy with correspondence when the courier from Potsdam entered and gave me the battered leather pouch containing the crown prince's letters. Having unlocked it with my key, I found among the correspondence a small square packet addressed to his imperial highness, and marked "private."

Now, fearing bombs or attempts by other means upon his son's life, the emperor had commanded me always to open packets addressed to him. This one, however, being marked "private," and moreover, the inscription being in a feminine hand, I decided to await his highness' return.

When at last he came in, wet and muddy after a long day's sport, I showed him the packet. With a careless air he said: "Oh, open it, Helzendorf. Open all packets, whether marked private or not."

I obeyed, and to my surprise found within the paper a small leaflet covered with cursive handwriting, reporting upon a bed of blue velvet, was the beautiful ornament which I had admired at the throat of the fair-haired British girl—the golden butterfly.

I handed it to his highness just as he was taking a cigarette from the box on a side table.

The sight of it electrified him. He held the brooch, standing for a few seconds staring at it as though he were gazing upon some specter. His countenance was as white as paper.

"When did that arrive?" he managed to ask, in a hoarse voice, which showed how completely sight of it had upset him.

"This afternoon. It was in the courier's pouch from Potsdam."

"If the Truth Came Out?"

He seemed highly nervous, and at the same time extremely puzzled. Receipt of that unique and beautiful brooch was, I saw, some sign, but of its real significance I remained in entire ignorance.

That it had a serious meaning I quickly realized, for within half an hour the crown prince and myself were in the train on our 200-mile journey back to Berlin.

On arrival his imperial highness drove straight to the Berlin Schloss, and there had a long interview with the emperor. At last he was called into the familiar pale-green room, the kaiser's private cabinet, and at once saw that something untoward had occurred.

The emperor's face was dark and thoughtful. The crown prince, in his badly creased uniform, betraying a long journey—unlike his usual sprick-and-span appearance, stood nervously by as the kaiser threw himself into his writing chair with a deep grunt and distinctly evil grace.

"I suppose it must be done," he growled to his son. "Did I not foresee that the girl would constitute a serious menace? When she was in Germany she might easily have been arrested upon some charge and her mouth closed. Bah! our political police service grows worse and worse. We will have it entirely reorganized. The director, Laubach, is far too sentimental, far too chicken-hearted."

As he spoke he took up his pen and commenced to write rapidly, drawing a deep breath as his quill scratched upon the paper.

"You realize," he exclaimed angrily to his son, taking no notice of my presence there, because I was part and parcel of the great machinery of the court, "you realize what this order means? It is a blow struck against our cause—struck by a mere slip of a girl. Think, if the truth came out! Why, all our propaganda in the United States and Britain would be nullified in a single day, and the 'good relations' we are now extending on every hand throughout the world in order to mislead our enemies would be exposed in all their true meaning. We cannot afford that. It would be far cheaper to pay twenty million marks—the annual cost of the whole propaganda in America—than to allow the truth to be known."

Suddenly the crown prince's face brightened, as though he had had some inspiration.

"The truth will not be known, I promise you," he said, with a strange grin. I knew that expression. It meant that he had devised some fresh plan. "The girl is defiant today, but she will not remain so long. I will take your order, but I may not have occasion to put it in force."

Stevenson at Thirty.

"I was told of a rainy afternoon 'plague party' at which I did not chance to be present," writes Robert L. Stevenson in the Century of Robert L. Stevenson's early days, "during which Bob Stevenson amused himself by forecasting the future careers of those present. When he came to his cousin he remarked with a satirical little smile: 'There sits Louis, as snug and complacent as any old type de bourgeoisie. I have not the least doubt that he fondly imagines that one of these days they

will be publishing all of his dinky private correspondence—the letters of R. L. S.—in boards." And Louis joined as heartily as anyone in the laugh which the sally raised. Bob, at least, did live to see the publication of the "Valima Letters," and I have often wondered if he remembered this little incident as he thumbed their leaves."

Wolfe's Sash to a Museum.

A new and valued addition has just been made to the Museum of the Chateau de Ramezay. It consists of a

cabinet containing a portion of the garter net silk sash worn by Gen. James Wolfe on the day he became the "Victor of Quebec," in 1759. In addition to the sash are the original letters that prove unmistakably the authenticity of the relic.—Montreal Star.

Man's Vanity.

A man is so vain that any clever woman can make him believe that without him the world could not go on, thereby gaining for herself a happy band.—Exchange.

"Ah! You have perhaps devised something—eh? I hope so," said the emperor. "You are usually ingenious in a crisis. Good! Here is the order; not just as you think fit."

"I was summoned, your majesty," I said, in order to remind him of my presence there.

"Ah! Yes. You know this Miss King, do you not?"

"I received her in Plymouth," was my reply.

"Ah! then you will recognize her. Probably your services may be very urgently required within the next few hours. You may go," and his majesty curtly dismissed me.

I waited in the corridor until his imperial highness came forth. When he did so he looked flushed and seemed agitated. There had, I knew, occurred a violent scene between father and son, for to me it seemed as though "Willie" had again fallen beneath the influence of a pretty face.

He drove me in a big Mercedes over to Potsdam where I hid a quantity of military documents awaiting action, and after a change of clothes, I tackled them.

Yet my mind kept constantly reverting to the mystery surrounding the golden butterfly.

A Note From Miss King.

After dinner that night I returned to my workroom, when, upon my blotting-pad, I found a note addressed to me in the crown prince's sprawling hand. Opening it, I found that he had scribbled this message:

"I have left. Tell Eckhardt not to trouble. Come alone, and meet me tomorrow night at the Palace hotel, in Hamburg. I shall call at seven o'clock and ask for Herr Richter. I shall also use that name. Tell nobody of my journey, not even the crown princess—Wilhelmina, Kröning."

I read the note through a second time, and then burned it.

Next day I arrived at the Palace hotel, facing the Bismarckplatz in Hamburg, giving my name as Herr Richter.

At seven o'clock I awaited his highness. Eight o'clock came—nine—ten—eleven—midnight, but though I sat in the private room I had engaged, no visitor arrived.

Just after twelve, however, a waiter brought up a note addressed to Herr Richter.

Believing it to be meant for me, I opened it. To my great surprise, I found that it was from the mysterious Miss King, and evidently intended for the crown prince. It read:

"My brother was released from the Altona prison this evening—I presume, owing to your intervention—and we are now both safely on our way across to Harwich. You have evidently discovered at last that I am not the helpless girl you believed me to be. When your German police arrested my brother Walter in Bremen as a spy of Britain I think you will admit that they acted very injudiciously, in face of all that my brother and myself know today. At Plymouth you demanded, as the price of Walter's liberty, that I should become attached to your secret service in America and betray the man who adopted me and brought me up as his own daughter. But you never dreamed the extent of my knowledge of your country's intrigues; you did not know that, through my brother and the man who adopted me as his daughter, I know the full extent of your subtle-propaganda. You were, I admit, extremely clever, Herr Richter, and I confess that I was quite charmed when you sent me, as souvenir, that golden butterfly which I returned to you as a mark of my refusal and defiance of the conditions you imposed upon me for the release of my brother from the sentence of fifteen years in a fortress. This time, Herr Richter, a woman wins. Further, I warn you that if you attempt any reprisal my brother will at once expose Germany's machinations abroad. He has, I assure you, many good friends, both in Britain and America. Therefore if you desire silence you will make no effort to trace me further. Adieu!"

Twelve hours later I handed that letter to the crown prince in Potsdam. Where he had been in the meantime I did not know. He read it through; then he crushed it in his hands and tossed it into the fire.

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Navy Older Than Government.

The United States navy has the distinction of being somewhat older than the government itself, for nine months before the actual Declaration of Independence congress authorized the construction of two "national" cruisers and appointed a committee to purchase vessels to form the nucleus of a fleet. Within three months of its appointment this committee got together 14 armed vessels and appointed a personnel of officers, among whom was the famous old sea dog, Paul Jones. During the war of the revolution the infant navy captured as many as 800 prizes, but suffered so heavily that by the time peace was declared it had almost ceased to exist. A new start on a more ambitious scale was made in 1794.

Whitewash.

Mayor Hoseny sat at a dinner in Fort Wayne beside a pretty girl. "Oh, Mayor Hoseny," she said, "I saw such a good film play last week—'The Man Who Failed.' You certainly must take it in."

Mayor Hoseny frowned. "Humph," he said. "They're always screening failures."

The prettiest bathing suits are found above the sea level.

Columbia's 1916 exports were valued at \$27,768,081.

After the Movies There is for Third Eyes.

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## Mr. Automobile Owner:

Are you insured against fire, theft and liability? The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, of Howell, carries the insurance and paid for the following automobiles by



# FORGET PROFITS; WIN THE WAR

President Wilson Appeals to Business Interests of Country.

JUST PRICES IS HIS DEMAND

Business Should Not Take Toll Off Men in Trenches, Says the Chief Executive—Ship Owners Are Condemned.

Washington.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests Wednesday to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurance that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," said the president's appeal, "is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

Condemns Ship Owners. The president declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally would be found loyal to the last degree, and that the problem of wartime prices, which he declared will "mean victory or defeat," will be solved rightly through patriotic co-operation.

In unmeasured terms, however, Mr. Wilson condemned the owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles in the path of the government."

President's Call. The president's statement follows: "The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out.

Promises Just Price. "Therefore I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation, and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansion of their enterprises, which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop.

Must Face the Facts. "We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand.

"But I trust that we shall not surround this matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are gun muzzles now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together. It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these trying months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country.

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor.

"No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely, and with as unlimited self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money?

Assails "Bribery." "I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to stimulate production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—

Unnecessary Caution. Mrs. Yearwood—John, when we were first married you used always to say grace before meals; you never do it now.

Yearwood—I am not so much afraid of your cooking now.

Know Their Ways. "You must do, madam," said the doctor.

"And by doing I don't mean eating," said the table and arose in the middle of the meal.

wards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world.

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means.

"Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again, amidst peace and justice? Appeals to Honor.

"Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefields, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we have pledged for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is not patriotism at all.

Full Dollar's Worth. "Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism—in the same sentence, but facts and meet them. Let us speak of business, but not in the midst of a mist."

"Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war; let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuff they need.

"Let me turn for a moment to the ship owners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed, and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting.

Making War a Failure. "They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible.

"I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough because the commercial process which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period where they have no proper place.

"I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact, and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it.

"The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this we may, I take it for granted, count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance.

Warning Is Sounded. "I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will expect of you; and I know what response you will make.

"Those who do not respond, who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away—may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law—for the law must, of course, command those things.

"I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result, but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding.

Must Have Same Prices. "And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much a part of the government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the government and industrial purchases made by the managers of industries, and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries of the country with all the industry that contribute to its life as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea.

Think Not of Self. "We must make prices to the public the same as the prices to the government. Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day of her reckoning and every man among us must personally face that reckoning along with her.

The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war, for the emancipation of mankind.

Selfish Inquiry. "Charley," dear," exclaimed young Mrs. Torkins, "here's a book that says, 'Unweary lies the head that wears a crown.'"

"It's perfectly true, isn't it?" "Of course. But wasn't it just a trifle silly for any monarch to go to bed with his crown on in the first place?"

Daily Thought. "Grace thou thy house and let not that grace thee,"—Benjamin Franklin

## REICHSTAG LABORS FOR LASTING PEACE

ADOPT PEACE RESOLUTION FOR INTRODUCTION UPON REASSEMBLING OF REICHSTAG.

FAVOR INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

Rejects All Plans for Economic Blockade and Stirring Up of Enmity of People's After the War.

TEUTON CHANGES NOW DEVELOPING

Majority of Reichstag, composed of centrists, radicals and Socialists, adopt a peace resolution for introduction upon reassembling of that body, in which is enunciated a reaffirmation of policy, excluding territorial addition as a result of war.

Austrian Reichstag is thrown into an uproar by former Czech minister, who asserts the hate of the world is centering on Germany, and urges the dual monarchy to withdraw from the Teutonic alliance before it is too late.

Copenhagen.—The Reichstag's proposed peace resolution which, according to the Berlin Tageblatt, the majority bloc of the center, radicals and Socialists, decided to introduce unchanged upon the reassembling of the Reichstag, reads as follows: "As on August 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war, the German people stands upon the assurance of the speech from the throne—we are driven by no lust of conquest."

"Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Approved acquisitions of territory and political, economic and financial violations are incompatible with such peace."

"The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples."

"The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international judicial organizations."

So long, however, as the enemy governments do not accept such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken and fight until the rights of itself and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable."

The Reichstag knows that in this announcement, it is at one with the men who are defending the fatherland, in the heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people."

DETROIT MAY BUILD AIRPLANES

Secretary Daniels to Ask Congress for Money to Build Huge Factory.

Washington.—A million dollar airplane factory for Detroit is in the mind of Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy. The secretary, like the war department, says he recognizes the superiority of Detroit in the manufacture of flying machines. The secretary has not yet the means to build his factory, but says he will ask congress for the money.

It now is the navy department policy to equip the fleet with airplanes and never to send it to sea without this adjunct. This applies not alone to the battleship fleet, but also to the light flotillas of destroyers, torpedo boats and submarine chasers. Secretary Daniels is convinced that the airplane will be one of the most effective weapons with which to meet a submarine attack, and especially should submarines attempt aggressive action on this side of the Atlantic.

U-BOAT SUNK BY U.S. SCHOONER

The News of Victory Was Given Out By the Vessel's Captain.

An Atlantic Port.—A submarine was sunk by an American schooner which sailed from this port for a European port, according to advices received here by the owners of the vessel from its captain. The naval gun crew aboard the schooner was composed of six gunners and a petty officer.

Approximately 1,000 men have joined the organization of state troops to take the place of the Grand Rapids guardsmen called to war.

Muskegon.—The nursing of a cub fox which its real mother had attempted to kill because she had more young ones in the litter than she could care for, was too much for a cat, which died at the Tupper Silver fox farm here after having nursed the young fox for several weeks. The fox is as big as one of the litter and is now able to live without a mother.

Hancock.—Three hundred miners from the Quincy mine met and organized a "home guard," the avowed purpose of which is to expel all industrial workers of the world agitators in this territory and prevent spread of their activities.

Battle Creek.—Dr. Carl G. Wenzke, for 10 years a throat and nose specialist at a local sanitarium, and Dr. Willard N. Putnam, formerly county coroner, have gone to an eastern training camp, to accept commissions as lieutenants in the hospital unit from here.

## MAY SEND MISSION TO U. S. TO NEGOTIATE SUPPLIES FOR ARMY



ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELLOS.

Washington.—A Greek mission may be sent to the United States, not only to negotiate for supplies for this army, but also to present Greece's situation as to the general world reconstruction after the war. For the present, it is probable Greece will be maintained by Allies, who have stocks already on hand, but for the future and as far as general credits are concerned, it is probable the Athens government will wish to deal direct with this country.

## I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS RAIDED

Americans Armed With Guns Drive Foreigners to Railway Station.

Kansas City, Mo.—Police and militiamen raided newly established I. W. W. headquarters here and confiscated a small arsenal of revolvers and rifles. More than 500 rounds of ammunition also was seized. A score of industrialists were taken into custody and are being held on charges of investigation. Some of them showed a desire to become ugly, but rough handling subdued them.

Drive Foreigners Out.

Flat River, Mo.—About 700 foreign laborers were forced out of the St. Francis county lead belt by American-born miners, who insisted that all the foreigners must leave. The Americans, armed with shotguns, and carrying American flags, rushed the foreigners to the railway station every time a train came in. The Americans fired into the air as they herded the foreigners to the trains. No one has been seriously hurt.

Calumet Citizens Ask Aid.

Lausang.—A telegram from Calumet citizens asking for aid against a possible I. W. W. uprising after the Michigan guardsmen are called from here, was received by Governor Sleeper. He arranged with the war preparedness board to have three companies of state troops organized at Calumet mustered in. Reports from Menominee and Escanaba indicate that state troop units are being rapidly organized there to quell I. W. W. agitation which is generally feared throughout the copper country.

## CHILD SLAIN BY DEGENERATE

Was Found Dead in Rear of His Home; Other Brother Injured.

Detroit.—Evidently mistaking Stanley Lettine, 6-year-old, for his 9-year-old sister, who was not at home, a man believed to be a degenerate dragged him from his bed through an open window into the yard at the rear of his home, 248 East Perry avenue, and there suffocated and killed him. While attempting to prevent Ladore, 8 years old, Stanley's brother, from crying for help after he had been awakened by the opening of the window, the man tore the boy's mouth and threatened to kill him if he did not remain quiet.

Stranger circumstances surrounding a murder seldom have been found in the police annals of the state. Not a mark of violence on the boy's body. The strongest evidence the suffocation theory. Also, the older brother told the police that the man clasped a handkerchief tightly over Stanley's mouth as he carried him through the bedroom window. The murderer made good his escape.

John Earl Hughes, member of the Engineer Reserve corps, was found unconscious on the tracks of the Pere Marquette railroad at Monroe. His skull is fractured and he is in a serious condition.

Grand Rapids.—The second contingent of naval militia of Grand Rapids has been sent to an eastern training station.

Cadillac.—The lives of a dozen girls employed in the Northern Chair Co. factory were endangered when a fragment of iron blown with a charge of dynamite from a piece of junk entered a window and whistled just above their heads. William Iwper, a junk dealer, used dynamite to break a large piece of iron near the factory. He was arrested and fined.

Muskegon.—Otto Huster and Morris Moriarty, garage owners, were unhurt when they were rolled 90 feet in the wreckage of an automobile hit by a switch engine. Ernest Miller, brakeman, riding on the pilot of the engine, was seriously injured.

Adrian.—Lenawee and Hillsdale county officers were notified that a "German spy selling a corn planter inoculated with leprosy" was working in this vicinity. Telephone operators in all parts of both counties were ordered by sheriffs to notify all exchanges of the report.

## DR. GEO. MICHAELIS SUCCEEDS HOLLWEG

WAS UNDER SECRETARY OF FINANCE FOR PRUSSIA AND PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

WHOLE HOLLWEG CABINET FALLS

Kaiser Also Accepts Resignation of Gen. Von Stein, Prussian Minister of War.

London.—Kaiser Wilhelm has accepted the resignation of his imperial chancellor, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, and has appointed Dr. Georg Michaelis, under secretary of finance for Prussia and a privy councillor, in his place. An official German wireless dispatch with this information was announced by the British admiralty.

No further details were given. Undoubtedly, however, the whole Hollweg cabinet has fallen. Official confirmation was had earlier that the Prussian minister of war, General von Stein, had resigned and that his replacement had been approved by the Kaiser. The resignations of all the Prussian cabinet were formally tendered the Kaiser several days ago, when the German political situation became acute. The emperor delayed acceptance of the resignations until mentioned that neither Minister of the Interior Helfferich, nor Minister of Instruction Boiz, of the Prussian ministry, had been in attendance at recent meetings of that body, indicating their imperial master had dropped them from his official list of councillors.

Germany's censorship has concealed the full story of the political strife which has now culminated in the downfall of the empire's most astute statesman and the most powerful politician.

London.—The Reuters correspondent at Amsterdam, under date of July 13, says the Bavarian Kurier publishes what the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung calls "an almost incredible and sensational revelation" to the effect that Professor Harnack, June 30, wrote, in a letter which he sent to Munich, an account of an interview he had had a few days previously with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, imperial German chancellor.

According to this account, the chancellor informed Professor Harnack that his views closely approximated those of Philip Scheidegger, Dr. Eduard David, Socialists, and Dr. Karl Heine, Social Democrats, but he could not free himself entirely from the influence of the Conservatives, who must first be divided before he obtained a free hand for action.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said the great danger was from Germans who continued to believe in victory and added: "In the best case, it can only be a draw."

The reformists who precipitated the crisis originally marked Hollweg for destruction purely because of his individual refusal to acquiesce in their demands for wide electoral reforms and for a pledge that Germany's peace aims do not contemplate annexations. Then later dispatches reported that the Center-party revolvers and radicals who joined with them to assume control in the Reichstag were opposed to Hollweg's retirement, being fearful that his successor would be even less amenable to reform influences than Hollweg.

Dispatches received from Berlin, having been delayed by censor, emphasized that if Hollweg yielded to the Reichstag's demands for parliamentary reform, there was no reason for him to resign on account of inability to agree with the parliament on the question of peace aims.

This would seem to indicate that Hollweg has flatly refused the parliamentary reform program. Before receipt of the official confirmation of Hollweg's retirement the newspaper Germania was quoted in dispatches here as asserting his fall "was inevitable, since the Junkers, headed by the crown prince, were gaining the upper hand in the situation."

The Germania is the Center party's official organ. In this connection it was pointed out that the crown prince has been actively conferring for two or three days in Berlin, and that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Quartermaster General Ludendorff, the two arch-enemies of militarism, had been recalled to Berlin from the front, for the second time in a week.

Of collateral interest were dispatches from Switzerland indicating great unrest and uneasiness in Austria-Hungary due to the German internal strife coming at a time when Russia is powerfully smashing the Austrian lines.

Battle Creek.—One hundred and thirty men applied here for the officers' training camp at Fort Root, Ark.

Pontiac.—E. LaVerne Davis, 47 years old, died at Prescott, Arizona. The body was brought to Davisburg, his former home. He was intimately known to many prominent stock raisers in Michigan and was in charge of the sheep exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. He was for years at the head of the Michigan Premium Stock company, which placed large exhibits at state and county fairs.

Saginaw.—Alexander Goedael, a Bridgeport township farmer and native of Germany, was arrested for failure to register June 5. He first said he was 25 years old but when registration lists failed to reveal his name he said he was 33 years old.

Detroit.—Apprehensive of an industrial revolution following selection of men for the new army, the Detroit Patriotic Fund committee is taking steps to find work for women dependents of militiamen and for others needed to fill places made vacant by soldiers.

## QUOTA EACH STATE MUST RAISE BY DRAFT FOR NATIONAL ARMY

Allotment by states of quotas to be raised by selective draft for Uncle Sam's national army was announced by the war department.

The quotas assigned are on a basis of proportionate population of each state to the population of the nation as recently fixed by the census bureau. In the allotment each state is given credit for its total enlisted National Guard strength, plus the men enlisted in the regular army between April 2 and June 30, 1917.

The following table gives the war department allotment, gross quotas, net quotas and National Guard and regular army credits—the total of the latter two appearing in the final column of the table:

	Gross Quota	Net Quota by Draft	Guard Enlisted April 2-June 30	Reg. Army June 30	Aggregate National Guard and Reg. Army
United States	1,152,985	687,000	182,719	117,974	465,885
Alabama	21,300	13,812	2,238	1,232	7,881
Arizona	4,478	3,472	371	171	893
Arkansas	17,452	10,267	8,128	840	7,188
California	34,907	23,060	3,182	4,158	11,788
Colorado	9,797	4,758	2,722	1,015	5,027
Connecticut	18,817	10,977	2,776	1,138	7,807
Delaware	2,659	1,202	639	182	1,263
District of Columbia	3,796	929	704	223	2,865
Florida	10,129	6,325	1,889	884	3,788
Georgia	27,209	15,357	2,100	2,840	6,320
Idaho	4,833	2,257	895	711	2,338
Illinois	79,954	51,658	2,494	10,957	27,304
Indiana	29,971	17,510	2,494	5,840	12,409
Iowa	25,465	15,749	2,508	3,638	12,672
Kansas	17,795	8,439	6,858	2,588	11,325
Kentucky	22,152	14,236	3,622	2,278	7,778
Louisiana	18,481	13,882	1,979	1,188	4,867
Maine	4,076	1,821	2,722	553	5,243
Maryland	17,139	7,098	3,181	537	7,018
Massachusetts	43,109	20,588	7,511	4,995	32,449
Michigan	43,938	30,291	3,943	5,906	13,569
Minnesota	26,021	17,854	3,752	1,951	8,122
Mississippi	16,429	10,201	3,457	581	5,600
Missouri	35,461	18,680	7,738	3,984	16,740
Montana	10,423	7,872	592	982	2,533
Nebraska	18,900	8,189	2,538	1,853	5,691
Nevada	1,435	1,051	.....	382	382
New Hampshire	4,419	1,204	1,272	348	3,207
New Jersey	35,623	20,665	4,584	4,202	14,898
New Mexico	8,856	2,292	1,239	227	1,557
New York	122,424	69,241	16,888	12,888	62,971
North Carolina	28,488	15,974	3,845	1,003	7,471
North Dakota	7,737	5,608	1,486	353	2,118
Ohio	66,474	38,773	14,129	8,020	27,988
Oklahoma	19,943	15,864	2,004	1,907	4,344
Oregon	7,387	717	2,289	1,874	6,857
Pennsylvania	98,277	60,859	9,732	13,588	37,248
Rhode Island	6,277	1,801	1,919	371	4,485
South Carolina	15,147	10,081	1,786	782	5,040
South Dakota	6,884	2,717	2,647	879	4,125
Tennessee	22,158	14,828	3,917	1,414	7,582
Texas	48,116	30,545	8,794	4,847	17,488
Utah	4,945	2,870	1,111	1,091	2,368
Vermont	3,243	1,040	1,111	205	2,182
Virginia	21,328	13,758	2,392	838	7,822
Washington	12,768	7,296	1,764	1,446	5,450
West Virginia	14,948	9,101	1,482	1,240	5,721</



# The Secrets of the Hohenzollerns

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF INNER LIFE OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE AS TOLD BY COUNT ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX

**EDITORIAL NOTE.**—William LeQueux, who here chronicles for his friend, Count Ernst von Heltdendorff, the latter's revelations of the inner life of the Imperial German court, has long been recognized throughout Europe as the possessor of its innermost secrets.

The English "Who's Who" says of him: "He has intimate knowledge of the secret service of Continental countries and is considered by many as the most reliable of Great Britain's authorities on such matters." Another authority says: "Few people have been more closely associated with the innermost secrets of the German machinery of Germany than he."

LeQueux probably has more sources of secret information at his command than any contemporary in civil life, and for the last six years the British Government has made valuable use of his vast store of secret information through a specially organized department with which LeQueux works as a voluntary assistant.

Count von Heltdendorff became an intimate of LeQueux several years prior to the outbreak of the war—he has been living in retirement in France since August, 1914, and it was there that LeQueux received from the crown prince's late personal adjutant permission to make public these revelations of the inner life of the Hohenzollerns—that the democracies of the world might come to know the real, but heretofore hidden, personalities of the two dominant members of the autocracy—they are now arrayed against.

## British Girl Balks The Kaiser's Plans

"HOW completely we have put to sleep these very dear cousins of ours, the British!" His Imperial highness, the crown prince made this remark to me as he sat in the corner of a first-class compartment of an express that had ten minutes before left Paddington station for the West of England.

The crown prince, though not generally known, frequently visited England and Scotland incognito, and we were upon one of those flying visits on that bright summer's morning as the express tore through the delightful English scenery of the Thames valley, with the first stopping place at Plymouth, our destination.

The real reason for the visit of my young head-headed imperial minister was concealed from me.

Four days before he had dashed into my room at the Marmor palace at Potsdam. He had been with the emperor in Berlin all the morning, and had moaned back with all speed. Something had occurred, but what it was I failed to discern. He carried some papers in the pocket of his military tunic. From their cover I saw that they were secret reports—those documents prepared solely for the eyes of the Kaiser and those of his oldest son.

He took a big linen-lined envelope and, placing the papers in it, carefully sealed it in my hand.

"We are going to London, Heltdendorff. Put that in your dispatch box. I may want it when we are in England."

"To London—when?" I asked, surprised at the suddenness of our journey, because I knew that we were due at Weimar in two days' time.

"We leave at six o'clock this evening," was the crown prince's reply. "Knoth has ordered the saloon to be attached to the Hook of Holland train. Hardt has already left Berlin to engage rooms for us at the Ritz, in London."

"And the suite?" I asked, for it was one of my duties to arrange who traveled with his Imperial highness.

"Oh! We'll leave Eckhardt at home," he said, for he always hated the surveillance of the commissioner of secret police. "We shall only want Schuler, my valet, and Knoth."

We never traveled anywhere without Knoth, the chauffeur, who was an impudent, arrogant young man, intensely disliked by everyone.

So it was that the four of us duly landed at Harwich and traveled to London, our identity unknown to the jostling crowd of tourists returning from their annual holiday on the continent.

At the Ritz, too, "Willie" was not recognized, because all photographs of him showed him in an elegant uniform. In a tweed suit, or in evening clothes, he presents an unhealthy, weedy, and somewhat insignificant figure.

His Imperial highness had been on the previous day to Carlton House terrace to a luncheon given by the ambassador's wife, but to which nobody was invited but the embassy staff.

That same evening an imperial courier arrived from Berlin and called at the Ritz, where, on being shown into the crown prince's sitting room, he handed his highness a sealed letter from his wife.

"Willie" on reading it, became very grave. Then, striking a match, he lit it, and held it until it was consumed. There was a second letter—which I saw from the emperor. This he also read, and then gave vent to an expression of impatience. For a few minutes he reflected, and it was then he announced that we must go to Plymouth next day.

On arrival there we went to the Royal hotel, where the crown prince registered as Mr. Richter, engaging a private suite of rooms for himself and his secretary, myself. For three days we remained there, taking motor runs to Dartmoor, and also down into Cornwall, until on the morning of the fourth day the crown prince said:

"I shall probably have a visitor this morning about eleven o'clock—a young lady named King. Tell them at the bureau to send her up to my sitting room."

At the time appointed the lady came. I received her in the lobby of the self-contained flat, and found her to be about twenty-four, well-dressed, fair-haired and extremely good-looking.

Miss King, I learned, was an English girl who some years previously had gone to America with her people, and by the heavy travelling coat and close-fitting hat she wore I concluded that she had just come off one of the incoming liners.

One thing which struck me as I looked at her was the brooch she wore. It was a natural butterfly of a rare tropical variety, with bright golden wings, the delicate sheen of which was protected by small plates of crystal—one of the most charming ornaments I had ever seen.

As I ushered her in she greeted the crown prince as "Mr. Richter," being apparently entirely unaware of his real identity. I concluded that she was somebody whom his highness had met in Germany, and to whom he had been introduced under his assumed name.

"Ah! Miss King," he exclaimed pleasantly in his excellent English, shaking hands with her. "Your boat should have been in yesterday. I fear you encountered bad weather."

"Yes, rather," replied the girl. "It did trouble me much. We had almost constant gales ever since we left New York," she laughed brightly. She appeared to be quite a charming little person.

"Heltdendorff would you please bring me that sealed packet from your dispatch box?" he asked suddenly, turning to me.

The sealed packet! I had forgotten, all about it ever since he had handed it to me at the door of the Marmor palace. I knew that it contained some secret reports prepared for the eyes of the emperor. The latter had no doubt seen them, for the crown prince had brought them with him from Berlin.

As ordered, I took the packet into the room where his highness sat with his fair visitor, and then I retired and closed the door.

"Can't it be Dishonest?"

Hotel doors are never very heavy, as a rule, therefore, I was able to hear conversation, but unfortunately few words were distinct. The interview had lasted nearly half an hour. Finding that I could hear nothing, I contented myself in reading the paper and holding myself in readiness should "Mr. Richter" want me.

Of a sudden I heard his highness' voice raised in anger, that shrill, high-pitched note which is peculiar both to the emperor and to his son when they are unusually annoyed.

"But I tell you, Miss King, there is no other way," I heard him shout. "It can be done quite easily, and nobody can possibly know."

"Never!" cried the girl. "What would people think of me?"

"You wish to save your brother," he said. "Very well, I have shown you how you can effect this. And I will help you if you agree to the terms—if you will find out what I want to know."

"I can't!" cried the girl in evident distress. "I really can't! It would be dishonest—criminal!"

"Bah! my dear girl, you are looking at the affair from far too high a standpoint," replied the man she knew as Richter. "It is a mere matter of business. You ask me to assist you to save your brother, and I have simply stated my terms. Surely you would not think that I would travel from Berlin here to Plymouth in order to meet you if I were not ready and eager to help you?"

"I must ask my father. I can speak to him in confidence."

"Your father!" cried Mr. Richter. "By no means. Why, you must not breathe a single word to him. This affair is a strict secret between us. Please understand that." Then, after a pause: "Your brother is, I quite admit, in direst peril, and you alone can save him. Now, what is your decision?"

The girl's reply was in a tone too low for me to overhear. Its tenor, however, was quickly apparent from the crown prince's words:

"You refuse! Very well, then, I cannot assist you. I regret, Miss King, that you have your journey to England for nothing."

"But won't you help me, Mr. Richter?" cried the girl appealingly.

"No," was his answer. "I will, however, give you opportunity to reconsider your decision. You are, no doubt, going to London. So am I. You will meet me in the hall of the Carlton hotel at seven o'clock on Thursday evening."

Further gift-books are proposed. Mr. Kipling's attitude is that, while he himself holds no brief for charity gift-books, he declines to hand over to a committee his own right as to what he shall or shall not do with his own work.—London Chronicle.

Seven a Myrtle Number.

In the Old Testament seven possessed mystic significance. For seven days seven spirits with seven trumpets invaded Jericho, and on the seventh day it was completely destroyed.

## A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERSONAL ADJUTANT TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX, POSSESSOR OF THE SECRETS OF EUROPE.

Venue, Naples, 100, Rue de la République, 10, February 10th, 1917.

My dear LeQueux: I have just finished reading the proofs of your articles describing my life as an official at the imperial court at Potsdam, and the two or three small errors you made I have duly corrected.

The green ascot and the white tie which I have related to you were really of them known to you, for, as the late Emperor's adjutant, I was closely associated with many of those court scenes which appear in these articles.

The revelations which I have made, and which you have reported here, are but a little of the disclosure which I could make, and if the world desires more, I shall be pleased to furnish you with other and even more startling details, which you may also put into print.

My service as personal adjutant to the German crown prince is, happily, at an end, and now, with the freedom of Germany against a situation gloriously revealed, I feel, in my retirement, no compunction in exposing all I know concerning the secrets of the Kaiser and his son. With most cordial greetings from your sincere friend,

(Signed) ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF.

main a few days in Ostend, before we return to Potsdam.

Next afternoon we had taken up our quarters at a small but very select hotel on the Digue at Ostend, a place called the "Beau Séjour." It was patronized by old-fashioned folk, and "Herr Richter" was well known there. There may have been some who suspected that Richter was not the visitor's real name, but they were few, and it always surprised me how well the crown prince succeeded in preserving his incognito.

The following day, about three o'clock, while the crown prince was carefully going through some letters brought by courier from Potsdam, a waiter came to me with a message that a Miss King desired to see Mr. Richter.

In surprise I received her, welcoming her to Ostend. From the neat dress of the pretty English girl I concluded that she had just crossed from Dover, and she seemed most anxious to see his highness. I noted that she still wore the beautiful golden butterfly.

When I entered his room to announce her the crown prince's room brook, and his thin lips compressed.

"Hm! More trouble for us, Heltdendorff, I suppose! Very well, show her in."

The fate visitor was in the room for a long time—indeed, for over an hour. Their voices were raised, and now and then, curiously enough, I received the impression that, whatever might have been the argument, the pretty girl had gained her own point, for when she came out she smiled at me in triumph, and walked straight forth and down the stairs.

The crown prince threw himself into a big armchair in undisguised dissatisfaction. Towards me he never wore a mask, though, like his father, he invariably did so in the presence of strangers.

"Those accursed women!" he cried. "Ah, Heltdendorff, when a woman is in love she will defy even Satan himself. And yet they are fools, these women, for they are in ignorance of the irresistible power of our imperial house. The enemies of the Hohenzollerns are as a cloud of gnats on summer's night. The dew comes, and they are no more. It is a pity. Has not one of our greatest German philosophers written: 'It is no use breathing against the wind?'"

"True," I said. "But, surely, it is a nuisance to be followed and worried by that little English girl!"

"Worried! Yes, you are quite right, my dear Heltdendorff. But I do not mind worry, if it is in the interests of Prussia, and of our house of Hohenzollern. I admit the girl, though distinctly pretty, is a most irresponsible person. She does not appeal to me, but I am compelled to humor her, because I have a certain object in view."

I could not go further, or I might have betrayed the knowledge I had gained by eavesdropping.

"I was surprised that she should turn up here, in Ostend," I said.

"I had written to her, I expected her."

"She does not know your real rank or station?"

"No. To her I am merely Herr Emil Richter, whom she first met away in the country. She was a tourist, and I was Captain Emil Richter of the Prussian Guards. We met while you were away on a holiday at Vienna."

I was anxious to learn something about Miss King's brother, but "Willie" was generally discreet, and at that moment unusually so. One fact was plain, however, that some secret report presented to the emperor had been shown to her. Why? I wondered if his highness had been successful in coercing her into acting as he desired.

Certainly the girl's attitude as she had left the hotel went to show that, in the contest, she had won by her woman's keen wit and foresight.

A fortnight afterwards we were back again at Potsdam.

A Surprise Package for "Willie."

About three months passed. The crown prince had accompanied the emperor to shoot on the Glatzer Gebirge,

that wild mountainous district beyond Breslau. For a week we had been staying at a great, high-up princelike schloss, the ancestral home of Prince Ludwig Lichtenau, in the Wolfesgrund.

The emperor and his suite had left, and our host had been suddenly called to Berlin by telegram, his daughter having been ill. Therefore, the crown prince and we of the suite had remained for some further sport.

On the day after the emperor's departure I had spent the afternoon in a small paneled room which overlooked a deep mountain gorge, and which had been given up to me for work. I was busy with correspondence when the courier from Potsdam entered and gave me the battered leather pouch containing the crown prince's letters. Having unlocked it with my key, I found among the correspondence a small square packet addressed to his Imperial highness, and marked "private."

Now, fearing bombs or attempts by other means upon his son's life, the emperor had commanded me always to open packets addressed to him. This one, however, being marked "private," and, moreover, the inscription being in a feminine hand, I decided to await his highness' return.

When at last he came in, wet and muddy after a long day's sport, I showed him the packet. With a careless air he said: "Oh, open it, Heltdendorff. Open all packets, whether marked private or not."

I obeyed, and to my surprise found within the paper a small leather-covered jewel-case, in which, resting upon a bed of dark blue velvet, was the beautiful ornament which I had admired at the airport of the fair-haired British girl—the golden butterfly.

I handed it to his highness just as he was taking a cigarette from the box on a side table.

The sight of it electrified him. He held it aloft, standing for a few seconds staring at it as though he were gazing upon some specter. His countenance was as white as paper.

"When did that arrive?" he managed to ask, in a hoarse voice, which showed how completely sight of it had upset him.

"This afternoon. It was in the courier's pouch from Potsdam."

He seemed highly nervous, and at the same time extremely puzzled. Recapt of that unique and beautiful brooch was, I saw, some sign, but of its real significance I remained in entire ignorance.

That it had a serious meaning I quickly realized, for within half an hour the crown prince and myself were in the train on our 200-mile journey back to Berlin.

On arrival his Imperial highness drove straight to the Berlin Schloss, and there had a long interview with the emperor. At last I was called into the familiar pale-green room, the Kaiser's private cabinet, and at once saw that something untoward had occurred.

The emperor's face was dark and thoughtful. The crown prince, in his badly creased uniform betraying a long journey—so unlike his usual spick-and-span appearance, stood nervously by, as the Kaiser threw himself into his writing chair with a deep grunt and distinctly evil grace.

"I suppose it must be done," he growled to his son. "Did I not foresee that the girl would constitute a serious menace?—When she was in Germany she might easily have been arrested upon some charge and her mouth closed. Bah! our political police service grows worse and worse. We will have it entirely reorganized. The director, Laubach, is far too sentimental, far too chicken-hearted."

As he spoke he took up his pen and commenced to write rapidly, drawing a deep breath as his quill scratched upon the paper.

"You realize," he exclaimed angrily to his son, taking no notice of my presence there, because I was part and parcel of the great machinery of the court, "you realize what this order means? It is a blow struck against our cause—struck by a mere slip of a girl. Think, if the truth came out! Why, all our propaganda in the United States and Britain would be nullified in a single day, and the 'good relations' we are now extending on every hand throughout the world in order to mislead our enemies would be exposed in all their true meaning. We cannot afford that. It would be far cheaper to pay twenty million marks—the annual cost of the whole propaganda in America—than to allow the truth to be known."

Suddenly the crown prince's face brightened, as though he had had some inspiration.

"The truth will not be known," I promise you," he said, with a strange grin. I knew that expression. It meant that he had devised some fresh plan. "The girl is defiant today, but she will not remain so long. I will take your order, but I may not have occasion to put it in force."

Will be publishing all of his dinky private correspondence—the letters of R. L. S.—in boards. And Louis joined as heartily as anyone in the laugh which the ally raised. Bob, at least, did live to see the publication of the "Valima Letters," and I have often wondered if he remembered this little incident as he thumbed their leaves."

Wolfe's Sash to a Museum.

A new and valued addition has just been made to the Museum of the Chateau de Rameray. It consists of a cabinet containing a portion of the gayest sash worn by Gen. James Wolfe on the day he became the "Victor of Quebec" in 1759. In addition to the sash are the original letters that prove unmistakably the authenticity of the relic—Montreal Star.

Man's Vanity.

A man is so vain that any clever woman can make him believe that without him the world could not go on, thereby gaining for herself a band.—Exchange.

## Mr. Automobile Owner:

Are you insured against fire, theft and liability? The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, of Howell, carries the insurance and paid for the following automobiles by theft:

Thos. D. Fitzgerald, of the Secretary of State's Office, Lansing \$335  
Jerry Kastle, New Boston 300  
Earl W. Tucker, Wyandotte 375  
Benjamin C. Hilliker, Swartz Creek 320  
Anton Kelds, Scottville 308  
R. Barringer, Richland 275  
Mutual Telephone Co., Im-lay City 315  
Frank S. Hagerman, Stevensville 425  
Glen C. Gillespie, Prosecuting Attorney, Pontiac 300  
Kirk Van Winkle, Lansing 325  
W. H. Williamson, Oakland County 975

The above losses are paid from every part of the State. The wise man will insure in the Big Mutual. 25,000 policies issued, 350 claims paid, and \$70,000 of cash in bank.

Cost is only \$1.00 for policy and 25c per h. p.

See local agent or write

Citizens' Mutual Auto. Ins. Co., Howell, Mich.

to feel Fresh and Fit

—you must keep your stomach well, your liver active, the bowels regular, and your blood pure. Your physical condition depends on the health of these organs. When anything goes wrong

just take

a few doses of Beecham's Pills and avoid any serious illness. They are a fine corrective and tonic for the system, and a great help in maintaining good health. A single box will prove the remedial value of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

How It Started.

"Who is that man who just spoke to you?"

"I don't know."

"But he spoke as though he knew you."

"Perhaps he does. I may have met him somewhere, but I don't recall his name."

"That's queer. Men don't usually speak to other men unless they know them. Perhaps he's someone you're ashamed to let me know you."

"I tell you the man is a stranger to me. He may be a minister of the gospel for all I know."

"That isn't very likely. The few ministers you've ever met you could remember easily enough. It's more likely he's a gambler or a darkie."

"Great Scott, woman!"

"Oh, there's no use losing your temper. I'm just a poor fool of a woman, not supposed to know anything or have any sense at all, but just the same I'm thoroughly convinced you're hiding something from me."

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# The Chautauqua's offering in Music

## FIRST DAY

## Mrs. Wilbur Starr Concert Party:

Headed by Mrs. Starr, a favorite among the Chautauqua for several years. This time of the Chautauqua circuit was a grand triumph, and they have been known as the original Chautauqua quartet. Two of the members of the quartet are daughters of women who sang in the original Chautauqua quartet. They will appear in a full concert on the opening afternoon and in a prelude to the night lecture.

## SECOND DAY

## Hann's Jubilee Singers:

The daily songs of the old plantations are as rich with melody as any music ever sung and have been said by some to be the only real, peculiarly native music America has produced. The original jubilee company, the old Fisks, will be remembered as one of the most notable musical attractions of their day. They sang to thousands in this country; then went abroad and appeared in some of the largest musical halls in England and on the Continent, always before packed houses. Their tour of the Chautauqua circuit was a grand triumph, and they have been known as the original Chautauqua quartet. Two of the members of the quartet are daughters of women who sang in the original Chautauqua quartet. They will appear in a full concert on the opening afternoon and in a prelude to the night lecture.

## THIRD DAY

## The Emerson Winters Company:

Two of them in this company, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Winters. "I wish they could live in our town," said a woman in Roscommon after listening to the Emerson Winters. "They would drive all the blues away. They would fill every one with joy and keep them happy all the time." They say they tell stories. Mrs. Winters is an imitator of song birds, and their program is made up of buoyant, blithesome song and good cheer that sends every one home just wishing there could be more people in the world like the Winters. "They are not cold, as their name suggests," said a newspaper in Texas. "They are full of sunshine and happiness." This is not a very good description of their work, but their program is so original and so much their own and so different from the ordinary you must see and hear it to know what it's like. They will appear in both programs on the third day.

## FOURTH DAY

## Pallaria and His Band:

Pallaria is one of the most dynamic personalities in the band played his ten years' tenure in the Milan Conservatory before he became of age. He is a born leader, directed bands in Italy with wonderful success, came to this country and appeared with his band in the New York Hippodrome. Later he made a concert tour, appearing in the largest cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He was next engaged as band master on the battleship Kansas in the United States navy and was the leading bandmaster in the navy. He has appeared on the largest Chautauqua circuits in America and will be here for two full concerts, afternoon and evening of the fourth day.

## FIFTH DAY

## The Handel Choir:

Only a company of exceptional strength could follow the big success of Pallaria's Band. This one will. The Handel Choir is headed by Mrs. Matilda Wagner-Shank, formerly of Henry W. Savage's operatic forces in New York. Mrs. Shank was perhaps the first musical organizer and director to bring to the Chautauqua circuit a company featuring sacred music and singing some of the great oratorios and sacred anthems as they are sung by the leading church choirs of this country and Canada. Her company is made up entirely of church soloists. They will appear in their respective parts. Their program is divided in three parts—one, the sacred music; the other, semi-sacred and popular selections in evening dress; and the third part, a beautiful sketch, "The Days of '64," in which they wear the costumes of the sixties—hospitals, flowered vests, etc.

## Get Season Tickets

What you need is a season ticket for each member of the family. They bring the cost way down, and they apply directly on the guarantee made by the Chautauqua committee.

## GET YOUR SEASON TICKETS TODAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 8 TO 12

## Correspondence.

## Beaver Creek.

L. B. Merrill was a Grayling caller Saturday.

Hattie Millikin is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Frank VanSickle of Fife Lake.

Born to John Kile and wife Saturday, a daughter.

Walter Neilson, who is employed in Grayling, came home Saturday, remained here over Monday to attend to some farm work before going back to work again.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Millikin and Mrs. A. Ellis were in Grayling Saturday.

Claire Millikin is employed at the dining hall at Higgins Lake.

The annual school meeting was

held at the Love school house Monday night, and officers elected as follows:—A. Ellis, moderator, and L. B. Merrill, director.

A message came to A. Ellis Saturday that his father, Wm. Ellis of Elwood, Indiana, was run over by an auto, breaking one leg, also receiving several other injuries.

Frederic News.

(TO LATER FOR LAST WEEK.)

Miss Erma Craven has collected nearly fifty dollars Red Cross money around Frederic and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Quick have returned to their home in Detroit, after visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have returned home from West Branch.

Misses Erma Craven and Doris Nichols were Grayling callers Friday.

Mrs. Sambray, aged mother of this town, passed away Friday noon, July 6th at the home of Mrs. DeValk.

She was sick about two months. The remains were taken to Toledo, Ohio for burial.

We are all having our pictures taken this last week. We step out of the kitchen, dining room or parlor and have our photo taken just as we are.

Mr. Kearney and family have returned home from Pinconning and are very busy getting ready to move to Midland. We are all sorry to see so many neighbors moving away, but all join in wishing them success in their new home.

Mrs. Kelley entertained the Crochet club and the Ladies aid at her home Tuesday afternoon. The ladies all enjoyed themselves and were delightedly entertained.

Dr. Leighton has returned home, after a several weeks absence.

Rubber stamps of all kinds and descriptions at the Avalanche office.

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## Are You A Good Cook?

If you are or desire to be, we have something to say to you. If you are not and will not be, don't waste your time reading this but go on cooking badly, thereby increasing waste and poverty, adding to the ill and grouching of mankind. Candidly speaking we like and admire the individual who is constantly endeavoring to become more efficient; who strives to make life more enjoyable for others as well as himself. Such people make good neighbors and good cooks. We are manufacturing

## Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use."

for those who take pride in seeing how well they can cook. For housewives who enjoy feeding Daddy and the Kiddies the best tasting, healthiest, most nourishing food. Besides Lily White Flour is made to meet every requirement of home baking.

And your dealer is instructed to sell you Lily White Flour on the guarantee you will like it better for both bread and pastry baking or money returned.

Be sure to get the genuine Lily White with the Rowena Trade-mark on the sack.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT  
VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Note—Our Domestic Science Department is open to correspondence and engagement. Information pertaining to cooking, canning and home economics promptly furnished and demonstrations arranged.

## Coy News.

H. C. Newton and family spent Sunday at the home of O. B. Scott.

Miss Sylvia Royce spent a few days with her brother, George and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sheppard returned Tuesday after a few days visit with friends at Alpena.

Robert Hollowell visited at the home of O. B. Scott and family.

Wm. Fairbotham has moved his family in the Sidney Hodge's house so he will be near his farm, which he is clearing up and expects to build a house soon.

A literary club was organized at the Scott's school. The first meeting will be held Saturday, July 21st.

A number of the farmers of this vicinity have started their hayling.

The Mothers' club was entertained by Mrs. Geo. Pearsall last Thursday, and everybody reported a good time.

Mr. Armond and family have moved on to what is known as the Henry Pearsall place, where he will work for Chas. Blanchard.

Mrs. Floyd Sine, who has been cooking at the gravel pit was taken seriously ill and removed to Grayling hospital last Wednesday.

The Misses Alice and Ethel Rabideau, accompanied by Leon Scott of West Branch and Mr. Durham of Prescott visited E. B. Hollowell's Sunday.

Eldorado Nuggets.

Miss Gertrude Hartman left Monday for Detroit, where she will spend a few days.

Miss Frances Wehnes is home again, after finishing her term of school in the Kellogg District, near Lovell.

Letters received from Fred Brooks, who recently joined the Naval Hospital Corps and is now at the training station at North Chicago, indicate that Uncle Sam does not waste any time in making his boys into soldiers and sailors. He says they are well fed, and well used—and advises any young man who enlists to join the navy.

Miss Erma Swathell returned to her home in Chicago Saturday after spending a couple of weeks with her old schoolmate, Mrs. Conrad Wehnes.

Miss Alice Rabideau and Mr. Alger Durham motored over from West Branch and were the guests of Miss Lucille Knight Sunday last.

Mrs. Conrad Wehnes and children are spending a few days with friends in Roscommon.

Mr. W. G. Cosand and son, Ivan made a trip over to the Stephan settlement Sunday to look over 400 acres of land, of which he is the owner.

Messrs. William and Harry Nicholson of Detroit were guests at the Crane home a few days last week.

Mrs. Mary Rorer of Saginaw spent Sunday with her brother, James Williams. She was accompanied here from Grayling by Harry Williams, who is employed at the DuPont.

E. P. Richardson and family were Sunday callers at the Crane farm.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hartman and family of Red Oak spent the week end with relatives here.

Mr. M. F. Bates and Mr. Walter Galvin of Lansing are spending a few days at the farm of James P. Crane in the interest of the Bates-Tractor Co., of that city.

Army Recruiting Station Grand Rapids, Mich., News Bulletin.

July 13, 1917.

In order to obtain cooks and bakers, now needed by the Quartermaster corps of the Regular army, Captain Chas. H. Boice, in charge of the recruiting station at Grand Rapids, recently sent out calls to all parts of Western Michigan. The about 2,000 are needed at once, and assurance has been given that soldiers engaged in this line of work would be excused from practically all military duty, there has been comparatively little response from them who are qualified to perform this most important duty of feeding our army.

Yet, the women are responding, and if they could be enlisted, the desired number would soon be obtained. Among other letters Captain Boice received the following today showing how much patriotic interest some of our women are taking in the welfare of the soldiers:

"White Cloud, Mich.  
July 12, 1917.

Dear Sir: I saw advertised in a Grand Rapids paper where you needed cooks and bakers. Now I want to be that number to go to France and cook for our boys, as I am an expert and can cook anything.

I am five feet five inches, weigh 120 pounds, age 24, and am in good health. My parents are both willing for me to go, and both are proud that I want to do what I can.

So you see my place is to go and help. I want so bad to do all in my power for my own dear America, and you can't get the men you need. Please, please write and tell me that I can go and that my offer will be accepted. Do not disappoint me."

Captain Boice has written the young lady how much the country appreciates her offer, but that no enlistments can be made of women at this time, even the men are not responding in the proper numbers.

V. M. Bimore,  
Capt. U. S. Inf.

Crawford County Grange No. 934 will hold their annual picnic at the home of Mrs. Henry Stephan, Saturday, August 18, 1917. This is to be a table picnic, and everyone is invited. Come one, come all. Dance in the evening.

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—The Cost is Small.

## Interesting Letter from Grayling Boy.

Fort Douglas, Utah,  
July 3, 1917.

Dear Mr. Schumann.

I have noticed with pride that Grayling is not behind when it comes to registration or subscription to the Red Cross.

Many of the young men are making application for a commission. If any of them wish any advice about books they will be required to study, or any other military question, by writing to me, I will answer any or all questions and give the information with pleasure.

The post of Fort Douglas is situated on a bluff overlooking the city of the Mormons, Salt Lake City just below, on a second level stands the building of the University of Utah. Then the city lies in the Valley.

Across the salt flats the Great Salt Lake lies, in a cup among the mountains. It can be seen late into the evening and the distance from the Fort is about eighteen miles.

Entirely around the basin are snow capped mountains. Some retain their snow all summer. On one of the mountains the students have erected a large U which stands for the University of Utah. The boys whitewash it every so often, and the girls have a lunch ready when the young men return. When you realize that the figure is several hundred feet in the air and up a sixty degree slope, the young men really have a job on their hands.

North of Salt Lake City lies the city of Ogden, population about thirty thousand. It is at this point the Union Pacific crosses Salt Lake, on a causeway, and which saves the railroad several miles detour.

Twenty seven miles from Salt Lake city, one of the largest copper mines is in operation. The mining is done with steam shovels. The people call it the mountain of copper.

There are several other interesting points which I will write about later.

Yours—

Hardin C. Sweeney,  
1st Lieut. 43rd Inf.

## Your Dollars and My Boy.

I want to thank you, friend. You must know the heartfelt gratitude of a father with an only boy.

He went with the troops, and I was proud.

But I've had many a heartache since.

They say he'll put through now all right—because they found him just in time.

Did your dollar bring my boy back from No Man's Land?

Did your dollar take the stretcher so close to the thick of the fighting?

Did your dollar give him the water he pleaded for in his delirium?

Did your dollar bring him back to the base hospital where they gave him almost a mother's care?

I want to thank you, if it did—for your dollar has given me back my boy—it has brought him back to me out of No Man's Land, where many sons are going, where many will remain.

A FATHER.

Can I say this to you, my friend? Surely, I can if you are a member of the Red Cross—or if you send in your personal subscription to the Red Cross now—for many a father's son will come out of No Man's Land by the aid of the dollars that go to swell the subscription lists of that great enterprise of humanity.

Join today—make this your Red Cross day. No field service is required. Count this the chance to do your bit—for this country must have two million members of the Red Cross—\$100,000,000 in subscriptions.

President Wilson, himself, is President of the Red Cross and asks that one million men and women enroll their names as subscribers to the Red Cross—at \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$100, \$1,000, \$10,000 or \$100,000.

He does not ask that you do anything else but pay your subscription and then if you wish to secure 10, 25 or 100 new subscribers, do so if you wish. No further service in the field or elsewhere will be required.

In this hour of the nation's and all the world's need, every American who loves his country and his fellow men asks: "What can I do? Where can I help?"

For stalwart youth the path of duty is plain. Our country and humanity need men to fight and die for them. Yet of our 100,000,000 only a small fraction now and but a tithe at most, or worst, can thus serve. For all who cannot enlist to seek "the great prize of death in battle" or who are not needed in those ranks, as yet, there is another enlistment. It is under the banner of the Red Cross. Enlisting there, old or young, man, woman or tender child, can proudly say:

"I too am serving humanity and my country."

"I too am deserving well of the Republic." "Fight or Give" is our Battle Cry!

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the poison from the blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

We are agents for the Sunshine safety lamps. 300 candle power, costs less a night, guaranteed five years, burns common gasoline. Older today and have your stores and homes well lighted during the time the electric lights are out of commission.

Avalanche office.

Doing Good.

Few medicines have met with more favor or accomplished more good than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea remedy. John F. Jantzen, Delmeny, Sask., says of it: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea remedy myself and in my family, and can recommend it as being an exceptionally fine preparation."

Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.  
The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, In Chancery.  
Bert Eagon,  
Plaintiff.

vs.  
Alice Eagon,  
Defendant.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court now here and by affidavit on file, that the defendant, Alice Eagon, is unknown and that it cannot be ascertained in what state or county she resides;

On motion of Glen Smith, attorney for plaintiff, it is ordered that the appearance of the said defendant, Alice Eagon, be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order and that in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof served upon the attorney for the plaintiff within fifteen days after service on her or her attorney of a copy of said bill, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Alice Eagon.

And it is further ordered, that the said plaintiff cause this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that such publication be commenced within twenty days from the date of this order, and that such publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that the said plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

Dated June 28th, 1917.

NELSON SHARPE,  
Circuit Judge.  
Examined, countersigned and entered by me: Frank Sales, Clerk.

GLEN SMITH,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.  
Business address Grayling, Mich. 7-5-7

The Newest Designs and Best Workmanship at Most Moderate Prices

Henry Bosch Company's  
WALL PAPERS  
C. A. SMITH  
Paper Hanging and Decorating  
Phone 314

An Ideal Place to spend your Vacation

Skingley Hotel  
Evergreen Park Higgins Lake  
BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK  
Rates Reasonable  
Boating Bathing Fishing

Manistee & N. E. R. R.  
Time Card  
In effect May 6th, 1916.

Read Down.

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